

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

Demonstration, Khomeyni Criticism--According to Tehran radio, despite an official ban on demonstrations, members of the Feda'iyān-e Khalq guerrilla organization and other "misguided people," numbering 1,500-2,000, staged a march in Tehran and "created tension" on 6 February. A security official told the radio that these groups tried to attack "innocent people" on their way to Friday prayers but were foiled in their attempt and many were arrested. The official said that the "leftwing activists" and "hypocritical groups" had brought truckloads of stones to throw at the revolution guards, but the guards, "with special alertness and acumen, retreated and merely watched the scene." AFP reported, however, that the guards hurled tear-gas grenades at the demonstrators in an attempt to stop them from reaching their meeting point. The news agency said the demonstrators carried banners denouncing the hostage agreement and complaining of unemployment.

In an apparent reference to the demonstration, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on 8 February spoke of "the groups that demonstrated their existence over the past couple of days;" those who "claim to be Feda'iyān-e Khalq." Such people, Khomeyni told a group of air force personnel in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, have "nothing to do with Islam" or with mankind and are "enemies of the people." Delivering a general warning about the existence of certain "political tendencies" in Iran that might be used to attempt to "infiltrate" the ranks of the air force, Khomeyni also went on to criticize those "who claim" to be part of the Tudeh Party, saying that after the revolution this party killed "millions" of people.

Khamene'i Comments on U.S.--Following a Supreme Defense Council meeting, council spokesman Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i told Tehran radio that Iran may want to "receive compensation for damages" from the United States with regard to canceled or unfulfilled contracts. Khamene'i said that the council formed a committee representing various ministries to review outstanding agreements to decide how they should be handled and if steps should be taken for compensation. In remarks during his Friday sermon, reported by the radio, Khamene'i also declared that the United States intends to strike a "blow" against Iran and warned against "various elements" intent on inciting dissension, paralyzing the country and toppling the Islamic revolution. Singling out the bazaaris, Khamene'i called on them to support the revolution and "ostracize" fellow merchants who are trying to "fill their pockets" and "working against Islam" or to face a crackdown by the authorities.

Cynthia Dwyer, Four Britons--AFP reported on 9 February that U.S. freelance journalist Cynthia Dwyer was taken to Tehran airport to fly out of Iran. Citing "an informed source," AFP had earlier reported that Dwyer received a 9-month prison sentence from a Tehran revolution court for her conviction as a spy but that she was to be released because she had already been held for 9 months. According to another AFP report, a spokesman for the Swedish Foreign Ministry said the four Britons held in Iran "may be released soon." The spokesman cited reports from the Swedish ambassador to Iran and the Foreign Ministry's under secretary, who recently visited the four and discussed their fate with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. Sweden is handling British interests in Iran.

French-Iranian Relations--Addressing a session of the Majlis, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani scored France for its delivery of Mirage F-1 aircraft to Iraq and blamed the decision on French attempts "to colonize" Iraq. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, the speaker said Iran is no longer willing to allow "colonialists" such as France to steal its wealth or enter into "shameful agreements" for cheap oil. Citing France's sanctuary for Iranian expatriates, including members of the late shah's family, Rafsanjani said that these "fugitives ... must be executed a thousand times over in revenge for the blood of our martyrs. Rafsanjani also called on France to deliver the gunboats "already paid for" by Iran.

In a related report, Paris radio reported that France is willing to deliver the disputed gunboats as soon as Iran completes its payment for them. An Iranian delegation is due in Paris next week, the radio added, to discuss outstanding contracts with French firms.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Statement in New Delhi--Arriving in New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi told a press conference, according to INA, that Iraq "welcomes" any mission seeking to restore peace between Iraq and Iran. An Iranian delegate to the preparatory meeting of this conference, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, reiterated his government's refusal to hold any discussions with Iraqi officials, AFP reported, and further stated that Iran will request the expulsion of Iraq, as well as Egypt and Afghanistan, from the Nonaligned Movement. Tehran radio also reported that Iran's "representative" at the preparatory meeting requested that the draft communique of the conference include a condemnation of Iraqi "military aggression."

Raja'i on Negotiations--Speaking at Tehran University before Friday prayers on 6 February, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated Iran's demands that Iraq admit to having committed aggression against Iran and withdraw its troops from Iranian territory before any discussions are held between the two countries. Noting that he was speaking as a member of the Supreme Defense Council, Raja'i assured his audience that "no discussions will ever be held" unless these two conditions are met. During his speech, carried by Tehran radio, Raja'i claimed that Iran's situation is "much, much better" than that of Iraq, "the aggressive country of traitorous Saddam," despite the fact that Iraq receives assistance from "reactionary countries of the region" and the "superpowers of the East and West" and despite the delivery of Mirage aircraft to Iraq from the "seemingly civilized but in reality savage" nation of France. Raja'i attributed Iran's superior situation to the efforts of the country's citizens, "young and old," and he appealed to them on behalf of the government for support and assistance.

Military Situation--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn toured the frontlines, INA reported, visiting Qasr-e Shirin and Pol-e Zahab and inspecting road construction work. The Iraqi General Command, in a series of communiqués carried by INA and Baghdad radio, reported that Iraqi forces killed 555 Iranians along the various fronts. For its part, Tehran radio reported sporadic clashes along the Kabir Kuh Mountains and "hand-to-hand" fighting on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis.

Afghanistan Talks

Pakistan, Iran on DRA Proposal--Pakistan and Iran have rejected the DRA proposal for unconditional, separate bilateral talks between Afghanistan and the two countries. A Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by Karachi radio, said it is "impossible" to hold talks "on the basis" set forth in the Afghan statement. An Iranian spokesman in New Delhi told newsmen that Iran will not hold talks with "puppets" of the Soviet Union but only with representatives of the Afghan people, AFP reported. He went on to say that Iran will demand Afghanistan's expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement at its forthcoming summit conference. Earlier, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost had expressed willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran "in any manner or in any capacity they like." In remarks to newsmen in New Delhi reported by AFP, Dost welcomed the presence of a UN representative at any negotiations and said Afghanistan prefers separate talks with its neighbors since this is more practicable than tripartite discussions. Dost also said that Afghanistan will oppose Pakistan's amendment to the New Delhi draft declaration, which calls on the nonaligned foreign ministers to demand the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan at the forthcoming conference.

Moscow Warning--A commentary carried by Moscow radio warned that a debate on the Afghanistan issue at the forthcoming Nonaligned Conference would be "irrelevant and harmful," adding that the problem of withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghan territory will be solved in the context of a political settlement based on "bilateral accords" between Afghanistan and its neighbors and on "adequate political guarantees" on the part of "certain states" acceptable to Afghanistan.

Pakistan on French Proposal--Karachi radio reported that Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for an international peace conference on Afghanistan could complement Pakistan's own proposal but could not be a substitute for it.

Pakistan

Nine outlawed political parties have formed an alliance seeking to restore democracy and end martial law. According to AFP, a joint declaration said that Pakistan and martial law are incompatible and called for a "popularly elected government." The signatories included Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Delhi radio's English service later reported that several opposition leaders have been banned by the authorities from Karachi for 3 months following the joint declaration.

Jordan

A group calling itself the "Eagles of the Revolution" claimed responsibility for the 6 February kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, according to the Voice of Lebanon radio. The kidnappers set a 48-hour deadline for Jordan to meet its conditions for the charge's release, the radio reported, which include the return to Syria of pilots who defected to Jordan and Iraq and the noninterference by the PLO in the affair. After initially being taken to the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, the radio said that the charge has been returned to Beirut because his health is "continuously deteriorating." The head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, denounced the charge's kidnapping, calling it a "regrettable" incident. Qaddumi told a press conference in Kuwait, reported by the Voice of Palestine radio, that the PLO is trying to identify the kidnappers and return the charge safely.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denied his country's involvement in the kidnapping, Damascus radio reported, stressing that the Syrian Government strongly condemns such violations of diplomatic conduct. According to Amman radio, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y denounced the Syrian foreign minister's statement, calling the denial "deceptive and cowardly," and radio commentaries blamed Syria for the kidnapping and identified Rif'at al-Asad, President Hafiz al-Asad's brother, as head of the "Eagles" group and responsible for the "terrorist action."

Syria

Clashes in Aleppo, Hamah--According to Voice of Lebanon radio, a group calling itself the "Arab Revolution Vanguard" allegedly stormed the Al-Mazzah prison in Aleppo on the night of 8-9 February in an attempt to release Salah Jadid, the former Syrian leader imprisoned by President al-Asad. The group reported a number of casualties from rocket and mortar fire by Syrian forces. The same organization's "military command" also ordered its "fighters" in Hamah to attack the Syrian "intelligence center" there and later claimed to have captured 10 intelligence operatives.

Al-Asad Visit to Romania--The text of a joint declaration on the visit of President al-Asad to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, broadcast by Damascus radio, noted that Syria and Romania signed a series of trade protocols during the visit and agreed to expand mutual cooperation.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East and Africa*

Vol V No 026

9 February 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SCUTH ASIA REVIEW

1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Denounces Kidnapping of Jordanian Charge A 1
'Arafat Chairs PLO Executive Committee Meeting [VOP] A 1
Yasir 'Arafat Addresses Rally in Lebanon 7 Feb [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Paper Publishes Text of Gulf Conference Statement C 1
[AL-HADAF 5 Feb]
Defense Minister: Army Able To Defend Country C 1
[AL-QABAS 5 Feb]
Syrian Citizen Assassinated in Kuwait 7 Feb C 2
Search for Men C 3
Responsibility Claim C 3

OMAN

Oman Announces Joint Maneuvers With U.S. Forces C 4
Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Conference C 4

QATAR

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Conference C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Conference C 4

UAE

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Conference C 4

EGYPT

Text of Joint Communique on Nepalese King's Visit D 1
Al-Baz Discusses As-Sadat's Visit to Europe D 3
Mubarak Acting President During As-Sadat Trip D 3
Anti-Israeli Demonstrators Arrested at Book Fair D 4
AKHBAR AL-YAWM Attacks 'Arafat Statements D 4
Ghali Leaves for New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting D 5
'Ali Urges Approval of Nonproliferation Treaty D 5

IRAQ

Joint Cooperation Minutes Signed With Cuba E 1
Assembly Speaker Meets Algerian Parliamentarians E 1
President Makes 3-Day Battlefront Inspection Tour E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communiques 6-8 Feb E 2
Communique No 239 E 2
Communique No 240 E 2
Communique No 241 E 3
Commander 'Refutes' Iranian Claims on Nowsud E 4

JORDAN

Acting Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Charge	F 1
Lebanese Envoy Implicates Syria in Kidnapping [AR-RA'Y 9 Feb]	F 1
Amman Reports Reaction to Charge Kidnapping	F 1
Reagan, Haig Messages	F 1
Comment on Syrian Complicity	F 1
AR-RA'Y Denunciation	F 3
Foreign Minister Meets Envoys, Discusses Terrorism	F 3
Al-Qasim: High Hopes for Nonaligned Meeting	F 3

LEBANON

Developments in Kidnapping of Jordanian Diplomat	G 1
Threats of Execution	G 1
Reportedly in Refugee Camp	G 1
48-Hour Deadline	G 1
Arab Ambassadors Meet Butrus	G 2
Husayn Telephones Sarkis	G 3
'Confession' Obtained	G 3
Envoy's Health Deteriorates	G 3
Taken to Damascus	G 3
Al-Wazzan Statement	G 4
New UNIFIL Commander Arrives in Beirut 5 Feb	G 4
Meets With Al-Wazzan	G 4

SYRIA

Syria, 'Eagles' Deny Connection With Abduction	H 1
Khaddam Statement	H 1
'Eagles' Disavowal	H 1
'Slander' by Phalangist, Jordanian Media Deplored	H 1
Al-Asad Returns to Damascus, Cables Ceausescu	H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Paper Criticizes U.S. Arms Aid to Morocco	I 1
APS Reports on Communique on FLN Visit to Hungary	I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students Union on Chad	I 2
JANA Cites Goukouni Interview on Ties With Libya	I 7
Malta Said Obstructing Continental Shelf Agreement	I 7

MAURITANIA

Visiting RSFSR Minister's Activities Reported	I 8
Guinea-Bissau Minister Visits, Makes Statement	I 8

TUNISIA

TAP Cites Minister's Interview by Moroccan Paper	I 9
--	-----

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Statement Reports Recent Battle Results	I 9
---	-----

BRIEFS

Algerian, Mauritanian News Agencies	I 9
-------------------------------------	-----

ISRAEL

Ambassador to Egypt Meets With President As-Sadat [MA'ARIV 6 Feb]	N 1
As-Sadat Message	N 1
Cooperation Offer	N 2
Details of Meeting	N 2
Jerusalem Reaction [AL HAMISHMAR 9 Feb]	N 2
New Cairo Cable	N 3
Burg Statement	N 4
Shamir Outlines Issues for Washington Talks	N 4
Sinai Supervision Force [MA'ARIV 8 Feb]	N 5
Begin, As-Sadat To Be Invited to Washington	N 6
Cabinet Majority Endorses Budget Proposal	N 6
Further Report	N 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Foreign Minister Opens New U.S. Embassy in Nairobi	R 1
Nairobi Reports on Visit by Gabonese President	R 1
Economic Cooperation Accord	R 1
Bongo Press Remarks	R 1
Minister Warns Publication About Sowing Confusion	R 2

SOMALIA

SSF Issues 'Final Warning' to Siad Barre [Radio Kulmis]	R 2
---	-----

TANZANIA

Nyerere, SWAPO's Nujoma Discuss South-West Africa	R 4
Nujoma Statements	R 4
Nyerere Remarks	R 5
Mozambique President Arrives for 3-Day Visit	R 5
7 Feb Departure	R 5

UGANDA

Cooperatives Minister Meets With U.S. Envoy	R 6
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Soviet Union	R 6
Obote, Minister Meet IMF Team, Discuss Aid	R 6
Obote Statements	R 6
Minister of State	R 7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko Announces Presidential Election for 1 Mar	S 1
---	-----

CHAD

OAU's Kodjo Reports on Discussions With Goukouni	S 1
--	-----

CONGO

Brazzaville Cites Concern Over Neutron Bomb	S 2
---	-----

GABON

Africa No 1 Radio Station Inaugurated 7 Feb	S 2
---	-----

ZAIRE	
Arrested Commissioners Transferred for Disorder	S 3
WEST AFRICA	
GUINEA	
Ministerial Council Decides on New Ministries	T 1
IVORY COAST	
Paper Examines Domestic, International Situation [FRATERNITE-MATIN 7-8 Feb]	T 1
LIBERIA	
Doe Praises France; New Ambassador Arrives	T 2
Doe Warns Against Introducing New Ideologies	T 3
NIGERIA	
Shagari Receives Message of Thanks From Goukouni	T 3
Benue State College Closes After Demonstrations	T 3
BRIEFS	
Soviet Delegation in Bissau	T 3
SOUTHERN AFRICA	
LESOTHO	
Government Condemns South African Attack on ANC	U 1
MADAGASCAR	
Dissident Leader May Join Front, Be Released	U 1
SOUTH AFRICA	
Foreign Minister Warns Mozambique on Harboring ANC	U 1
Mozambique's Claims of Threatened Attack Dismissed	U 2
SWAPO Delegate Views Reagan Support for Pretoria	U 2
Talks With Windhoek Leaders Held in Cape Town	U 2
Prime Minister's Comment	U 3
ZIMBABWE	
Mugabe Explains Commitment To Integrate Forces	U 3
Eight New Deputy Ministers Sworn In 5 Feb	U 4
Johannesburg: Authorities Move Nkomo Supporters	U 4

PLO DENOUNCES KIDNAPPING OF JORDANIAN CHARGE

JN080706 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Feb (GNA)--The PLO has strongly denounced the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut and described the incident as a regrettable one.

In statements published in Abu Dhabi today, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, revealed that the PLO is currently searching for the kidnapped Jordanian diplomat and attempting to identify the party which carried out this operation.

During his short stopover in Dubayy airport on his way to New Delhi yesterday evening, Qaddumi had said that the PLO is participating in the search operations for the Jordanian diplomat, regardless of the differences that exist among Arab parties, because it believes that all diplomatic missions should enjoy immunity.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN061731 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Our correspondent learned that the committee discussed for over 7 consecutive hours the latest developments in the Palestine cause; the Middle East situation, especially the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist military escalation against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps; and the danger of this situation to the area.

The Executive Committee also discussed the results of the Third Islamic conference in At-Ta'if and the importance of its results to the Palestine cause.

The meeting also dealt with the strategy to be adopted at the conference of nonaligned foreign ministers which will be held in New Delhi next Monday. The committee also discussed the meeting of the nonaligned good offices committee which is aimed at stopping the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and which will begin its meetings before the nonaligned foreign ministers meet.

The Executive Committee formed its delegations to the friendly and international conferences that will be held during February.

Concerning the occupied homeland, the Executive Committee discussed the situation of our kinfolk under occupation and their steadfastness in the face of repressive, terrorist Zionist campaigns.

Lastly, the PLO Executive Committee discussed several organizational, administrative and financial affairs and took the necessary resolutions concerning them.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES RALLY IN LEBANON 7 FEB

JN082000 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Speech delivered on 7 February 1981 by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--identified by the source by nom de guerre of "Abu 'Ammar"--at a eulogy held in Lebanon's al-Manarah, in Al-Biqa' Al-Gharbi administrative division, in commemoration of the anniversary of the deaths of the martyrs of Al-'Ayshiyah and Al-Mahmudiyah--recorded]

[Excerpts] [cheers and applause] We are here now on the slope of Mount Hermon. Mount Hermon and its slopes have a long story. [applause.]

After the incidents in Jordan in 1970 and 1971, there was no place for this faithful struggling handful. Where could they go? Where could we move? We lost 25,000 dead or wounded in the woods and in Amman. We then remembered the saying of 'Umar ibn al-Khattab: Head to the mountain, to the mountain. Therefore, we told our companions and brothers: the mountain, the mountain, Mount Hermon, Mount Hermon.

The snows of Mount Hermon were kinder and warmer to us than the Arab hearts. [applause] Mount Hermon snows are warm because you are on them; warm because you are their inhabitants; strong because you acted as our shields and opened your hearts to us before opening your houses. [applause] You actually opened your hearts before opening your houses and formed shields protecting this revolution. Thus, this Arab nation had the greatest extension, the greatest overcoming of obstacles and the greatest revolutionary cohesion [words indistinct] which does not defend the Palestinian revolution or Lebanon.

We in the forward position and the Lebanese joint forces in the forward position are not defending Lebanon or Palestine, but are defending the Arab nation from this forward trench. I say this to the entire Arab nation. I said it, too, in Mecca. I said: I do not want your prayers; I want your swords fighting with us. [applause] Yes, yes, I said at the grand mosque in Mecca on your behalf, on behalf of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, who shed their blood daily: We are not acting in defense of the Lebanese people, the Lebanese interests, the Palestinian people or the Palestinian interests; we are defending the Arab nation, the Islamic nation and everything that is free, progressive and honorable in the whole world. [applause]

Yes, yes, yes. [cheers] Yes, yes, we are defending at this advanced position under these bad circumstances, these difficult times, but I challenge in your name all the enemies [words indistinct]. I challenge world imperialism under the leadership of the United States. I challenge Zionism there in our occupied land, Palestine. I challenge all agents in this region.

We in the Palestinian revolution do not understand the existence of borders between Lebanon and Syria, between Lebanon and Palestine, between Palestine and Jordan. We do not at all believe in this Sykes-Picot agreement. One day, brothers, I said after the Palestinian revolution victory that the depth of the Palestinian revolution extends from Tyre to Khorasan. Now, brothers, on your behalf and in the name of all martyrs, Jerusalem, the heroes and the Palestinian revolution, I call for an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so that all rifles and guns will be directed toward Jerusalem [words indistinct]. Therefore, I say on your behalf that this war must stop so that I can say on your behalf that [words indistinct] from Tyre to Khorasan. Let Begin and the new coming representative called Peres--the representatives have changed: Carter changed and Reagan replaced him; Begin will change and Peres will replace him as part of a well-known game: An act of beautification of the Camp David--know that no one can impose his will on us.

KUWAITPAPER PUBLISHES TEXT OF GULF CONFERENCE STATEMENT

JN071514 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 7

[KUNA item]

[Text] Riyadh--At the end of their meetings in Riyadh yesterday the foreign ministers of the Arab Gulf states decided to set up a cooperation council among the Arab Gulf states.

In a statement issued here tonight, the ministers agreed to hold periodic meetings on the summit level and the level of foreign ministers with a view to attaining the desired objectives of these states and their peoples in all fields.

Following is the text of the statement read to journalists by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal: The United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait, out of consideration of their special relations and joint characteristics stemming from their joint creed, similarity of regimes, unity of heritage, similarity of their political, social and demographic structure, and their cultural and historical affiliation; and out of these states' desire to deepen and develop cooperation and coordination among them in all fields in a manner that brings good, development and stability to their peoples, these states' foreign ministers met in Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 4 February 1981 and resumed their consultations with a view to setting up the operational system [at-tanzim al-'amali] and the organizational structure to crystallize and develop the desired cooperation and coordination among their states. They agreed to set up a cooperation council among the said Arab Gulf states, to form a secretariat general for this purpose and to hold periodic meetings on the summit level and the level of foreign ministers with a view to attaining the desired objectives of these states and their peoples in all fields.

This step comes in conformity with the Arab nation's national objectives and within the framework of the Arab League Charter, which urges regional cooperation that is aimed at strengthening the Arab nation and emphasizing these states' affiliation to the Arab League and their enhancement of its role in attaining the aims and principles of its charter in a manner that serves the Arab and Islamic issues.

The foreign ministers decided to hold another meeting in Muscat on 8 March 1981. It is to be preceded by the two meetings of experts, on 24 February 1981 and 4 March 1981, in Riyadh and Muscat with a view to completely systematizing what has been agreed upon with regard to establishing a cooperation council for the Arab Gulf states.

DEFENSE MINISTER: ARMY ABLE TO DEFEND COUNTRY

GF071200 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Report on AL-QABAS interview with Kuwait Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah--date and location not given]

[Excerpts] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said that the Kuwaiti army is in a position to carry out the national message for which it was established--protecting the borders and people of the country from any foreign aggression. The army's basic duty is the protection of the installations, institutions--economic installations in particular--and the country in general. He affirmed that the Kuwaiti army is prepared to resist any aggression against Kuwaiti territory and to deal with it using appropriate military measures.

He said that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is not in the interest of either side and expressed hope that the Islamic Conference summit good will committee will reach a solution able to reconcile the two belligerent parties. He added that continuation of war might affect the Gulf countries directly and perhaps even the Islamic world indirectly. This would give the enemies of Islam and those who want to create another Palestine in the Arab Gulf another opportunity.

The defense minister asserted that the training of Kuwaiti officers, NCO's and soldiers is of high level in both military theory and tactical application of military operations. Kuwait has witnessed wide development and progress in various fields including the military, which is the tool that insures development and progress. We have maintained high efficiency of the military apparatus and its arms. We have advanced efficient military equipment from both Western and Eastern sources. He added: In view of this effort that comes in line with the development of international and regional events, we have been able to build a strong army which I can proudly say is able to defend our basic installations through positive and negative ways--either through direct military confrontation or necessary vigilance, continuous preparedness and alertness. He pointed out that the latest incidents to which parts of Kuwait were subjected elicited a resounding reaction among the authorities. From this time on the Kuwaiti army will not allow anyone to commit any aggression. In confirming this our eagles have firm orders to resist any aggression against our land and deal with him through ways and means that meet the purpose.

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said: As defense minister I have a great and dangerous duty to perform. I have to maintain peace and assurance for everybody living in Kuwait, whether he is Kuwaiti or a resident, because man is concerned mainly with his life. If his life is in danger, everything else becomes minor. Out of this belief, we strive to provide security for everyone in Kuwait.

Asked about the internal security situation in Kuwait in general, he surprised the journalist by asking: How did you enter my office? Did anybody intercept you? When the journalist said that he had entered without any difficulty and without being intercepted, he said: We in Kuwait are like that: No fear and no unusual trouble. Our amir goes into the streets unguarded. My house is unguarded also. We do not set the defense minister as an example: What is important is that our country is safe and our people rest assured and secure.

I do not think that any party in Kuwait has an interest in aggressive incidents because all those who are here, Kuwaitis or non-Kuwaitis, want to lead an honorable life. At the end of the interview Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah expressed hope that the dignified and free life of everybody in Kuwait will be promoted and strengthened under the return of the National Assembly and will continue in the interest of the security and peace of this country.

SYRIAN CITIZEN ASSASSINATED IN KUWAIT 7 FEB

JN072123 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Feb (GNA)--Unidentified persons opened fire on a Syrian national here tonight. The man was killed instantly.

Brig Gen Muhammad Ahmad al-Qabandi, director general of public security at the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, said that the concerned authorities are continuing the investigations to ascertain the identity of the assassins and their objectives. He explained that the incident took place at 2050 tonight on Fahd as-Salim Street near the Syrian airlines office in Kuwait.

He added that the name of the assassinated person is 'Abd as-Salam Sam'an, as recorded in his Syrian passport, and that he was born in 1945.

Brigadier General al-Qabandi emphasized that the prosecutor general is undertaking the investigation of this assassination incident. He said that the assassinated person was carrying a Syrian passport of the "service" ["khidmah"] type and has the number 6250, which indicates that the carrier of this passport was enjoying diplomatic status.

Search for Men

LD080848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Feb (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti security forces are today actively looking for armed men who last night killed a Syrian believed to be a diplomat here.

Chief of Public Security Brig Gen Muhammad al-Qabandi has stated that the man, who was killed by several bullets fired by some armed men, carries a Syrian diplomatic passport which names him as 'Abd as-Salam Sam'an and which shows that he was born in 1945.

Though Brigadier General al-Qabandi gave no further details, the newspaper AL-QABAS today quotes the Syrian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Ahmad Zaynu, that "the embassy had no information about the deceased and that he was unknown to the Syrian diplomatic mission."

In regard to the deceased's possession of a passport of the "service" type, Zaynu said, according to the paper, "that Syrians sent on missions abroad or in response to official invitations are usually supplied with this type of passport because they help to facilitate travel formalities at airports, particularly in the Gulf countries." He added that there were Syrians assigned to Kuwait.

AL-QABAS adds that Zaynu discounted the likelihood that the assassination was of a political nature expressing the belief that it could be an act of revenge.

Eyewitnesses said that the deceased received several bullets in his head and chest fired by between 3-4 people driving in an American-made car. They said that the car blocked the way of the deceased as he was coming out of the offices of the Syrian airlines. Then one or two armed men came out of it and fired on him before returning to the car. They then fled at high speed.

The eyewitnesses said that the operation was completed within few seconds and thus nobody could identify the killers or tell the number of the car.

Responsibility Claim

NC081803 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In a call to us, an organization calling itself the Arab Revolution Vanguard claimed responsibility for the incident [in Kuwait in which the Syrian 'Abd as-Salam Sam'an was killed]. A spokesman of the organization said that a group of martyr Salah al-Bitar had executed a Syrian intelligence man in Kuwait who had taken part in executing Al-Bitar. The spokesman added that his organization would take revenge on the ruling authorities in Syria.

A short while ago an unidentified person called us claiming that he belonged to the Arab Revolution Vanguard. He said that a group assigned to raid Syria's Al-Mazzah prison in order to free Salah Jadid [former Syrian chief of staff and prominent Ba'th party official] had succeeded in entering the prison this afternoon and had freed three of his aides after a half hour clash. The spokesman added that during the exchange of fire, a Muslim Brotherhood member had been injured and was taken away by the raiding party. The spokesman threatened that his organization would hit Syrian institutions if Salah Jadid was not freed.

OMANOMAN ANNOUNCES JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S. FORCES

JN080856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Muscat, 8 Feb (GNA)--Omani Information and Youth Affairs Ministry sources have stated that the Omani armed forces and U.S. contingency forces will carry out joint maneuvers in March.

The sources said that the U.S. forces participating in these maneuvers will be small in number. The sources added that the U.S. forces participating in these maneuvers, which will last 2 weeks, will then leave Oman with all their equipment.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

JN081235 Doha QNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Muscat, 8 Feb (QNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, left Muscat for New Delhi with his country's delegation, to attend the meetings of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference scheduled to be held there tomorrow, Monday.

QATARDELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

JN081228 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Doha, 8 Feb (QNA)--Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation left Doha for New Delhi today to attend the meetings of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference scheduled to begin there tomorrow, Monday.

SAUDI ARABIADELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD080938 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0837 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Feb (SPA)--Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim, minister of state and member of the Cabinet, left Riyadh this morning at the head of a Saudi delegation to attend the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which will begin in Delhi Monday.

The delegation consists of Chief of the Western Desk at the Foreign Ministry Shaykh Ma'mun Khayr al-Qabbani; Saudi Ambassador to Delhi Shaykh Salih as-Suqayr; Chief of the Economic Desk at the Foreign Ministry 'Abd al-Latif al'Yamani; and Yusuf al-'Imran [not further identified].

UAEDELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

GF081028 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid 'Abdallah left for New Delhi this morning. He is leading the UAE delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference meetings that will open in New Delhi tomorrow and will last for 4 days.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON NEPALESE KING'S VISIT

NC081220 Cairo MENA in English 1155 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (MENA)--Following is the full text of the joint communique issued following the visit paid by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and queen of Nepal to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah paid a state visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat from February 1 to 6, 1981. Their majesties the king and queen were accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Shobha Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, honourable minister for foreign affairs Mr K.B. Shahi and Mrs Shahi and other dignitaries and officials.

Their majesties the king and queen of Nepal were accorded a warm and friendly welcome in Egypt. During their stay in the Arab Republic of Egypt, their majesties the king and queen visited Abu Sunbul and other cultural and historical monuments including the famous pyramids of Al-Jizah. Their majesties also visited the Aswan High Dam.

His Majesty King Birendra and His Excellency President as-Sadat has a broad exchange of views on bilateral relations as well as on important international issues of mutual interest. The discussions took place in friendly and cordial atmosphere and were marked by understanding and trust, which characterise the relations between Nepal and Egypt. A similarity of approach and views emerged between the two sides during the discussions.

The two heads of state expressed their pleasure at the opportunity to renew their personal contacts and agreed that such exchange of visits were beneficial for the deepening of understanding and cooperation between the two countries. The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction over the steady growth of relations between the two countries and agreed that a number of possibilities existed for further development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. They identified areas where such cooperation was likely to be fruitful.

His Majesty King Birendra observed that he was impressed with the socio-economic development achieved by Egypt under the leadership of His Excellency President as-Sadat. His Excellency President as-Sadat lauded Nepal's development under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra and also appreciated Nepal's role in strengthening the basic principles of international relations and the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

His majesty the king appreciated the contribution that Egypt has made as one of its founder members in promoting and strengthening the cause of the Non-aligned Movement and expressed his pleasure in recalling that Nepal and Egypt had a common approach on major international issues.

His excellency the president of Egypt reiterated Egypt's support to the proposal made by his majesty the king that Nepal be declared a zone of peace. His majesty the king expressed his thanks to his excellency the president of Egypt for his government's understanding and support to Nepal's deep urge and aspiration for peace.

The two heads of state, while reviewing the world situation, also expressed their countries' concern over the tensions and armed hostilities prevailing in different areas and called for restraint by all sides in the interest of international harmony and world peace.

The two sides, while discussing the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, expressed their belief that outside interference in the internal affairs of these two countries was the main reason behind the grievous situation existing there. They felt that this tendency to use force to interfere in the internal affairs of independent states, is a basic factor in increasing tension in many parts of the world.

The two sides also reviewed the dangerous situation arising out of the war between Iraq and Iran and its global implications; they expressed their conviction that the conflict should be settled through negotiations based on the mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As to the situation in the Middle East, His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat acquainted his majesty the king of Nepal with the efforts of the government of Egypt towards the achievement of a just, peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the problem of the Middle East, particularly since the historic initiative of President as-Sadat in November 1977. His majesty expressed his government's appreciation for these efforts and the results already obtained. His majesty expressed the hope that these efforts will succeed in establishing a lasting, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Both sides recognized the right of every state in the region to exist within secure boundaries, including the right of the Palestinian people to statehood. They also reaffirmed their conviction that no lasting and comprehensive peace is possible without the participation of the Palestinian people.

The two heads of state extensively reviewed the present situation within the Non-aligned Movement. While reaffirming their full endorsement for the movement and their respect for its noble principles, they held the view that the Non-Aligned Movement had worked as a deterrent moral force in maintaining world peace and international harmony and emphasized that concerted efforts should be made to preserve the unity of purpose underlying the concept of this movement.

The two heads of state observe with concern the serious situation arising out of the latest development in Chad. They noted that the intervention in the internal affairs of Chad represents a dangerous precedent in the relations between the developing countries and will only aggravate further the situation in that country. They also noted with understanding the deep fears and concern expressed by the African countries as a result of that intervention and call for the immediate withdrawal of intervening troops from Chad.

The two heads of state reviewed the situation in southern Africa and emphasized the urgent need for the speedy elimination of the policies of apartheid and racialism in southern Africa and reaffirmed their support for the aspiration of the people of Namibia for independence on the basis of the formula set forth by the United Nations.

The two heads of state expressed their deep concern over the renewed arms race leading to the revival of the cold war and its adverse effect on detente.

The two heads of state observed that growing disparity between the developed and developing countries constituted a major problem in today's world and noted with concern the slow progress achieved in realising the goals set out by the United Nations to bring about a new international economic order they called upon the developed countries to take concrete positive steps to meet the needs of the developing countries so that the North-South dialogue does not end in failure.

They reiterated their conviction of the need to consolidate the co-operation among the developing countries, on the basis of the principles of collective self-reliance with emphasis on independence through inter-dependence.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction over the fact that their exchange of views on various issues of mutual interest had been fruitful and contributed further to the growth of friendship and understanding between Egypt and Nepal. They hoped that exchange of visits at various levels between Nepal and Egypt would be more frequent in the future.

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev extended thanks to His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat and the government and the people of Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to their majesties the king and queen and other members of the entourage during their stay in Egypt.

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev extended invitation to His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs Jihan as-Sadat to pay a state visit to the Kingdom of Nepal at their convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AL-BAZ DISCUSSES AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO EUROPE

NC081615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will leave Cairo tomorrow for a 2-day visit to Luxembourg, after which he will pay a similar visit to France. On Tuesday, President as-Sadat will address the European people and explain Egypt's stand on the Middle East and its efforts to achieve a comprehensive and durable settlement and find a just and permanent solution to this question. Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz told our correspondent: In his speech to the European Parliament, President as-Sadat will define Egypt's position and will address the European people through their legislature.

He added that Egypt fully supports a European initiative if it provides for an active European role in the peace process; if Europe uses its influence with Israel to get it to accept the rights of the Palestinian people; if the initiative contributes to finding some principles that would help realize a comprehensive solution; if Europe gives guarantees to Israel that will help rid it of its problem, its complex, in coexisting with the Palestinians; or if Europe persuades the Palestinian and Israeli sides to accept the principle of mutual recognition. Dr Usamah al-Baz went on: The parties concerned with settling the Middle East issue must hold a dialogue among themselves to coordinate their stands.

On the issues President as-Sadat will discuss with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Dr al-Baz said: The international arena has witnessed many developments since the last meeting between the two, particularly Poland, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situations in Chad and Afghanistan. The presidents will review these events on the bases of their interests and the special role that both states are carrying out on the international level.

In conclusion, Dr Usamah al-Baz said that Egypt had been holding continuous contacts with the U.S. administration since Ronald Reagan won the presidential elections and that these contacts were represented in Vice President Husni Mubarak's visit. He expressed his belief that a summit meeting between Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan would take place in the next few months, saying that contacts between Egypt and the United States under the new U.S. administration would not be at a lower level than before.

MUBARAK ACTING PRESIDENT DURING AS-SADAT TRIP

NC080925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree entrusting to Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak all the powers of the president of the republic under Article 82 of the constitution during the president's absence in Luxembourg and France beginning tomorrow, Monday.

ANTI-ISRAELI DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED AT BOOK FAIR

NCO71124 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (AFP)--About 10 people, including two leaders of the left-wing At-Tajammu' [National Progressive Unionist Party] Party, were arrested yesterday at the 13th international book fair here during a demonstration against the Israeli stand, informed sources said today. The demonstrators carried pro-Palestinian badges and their arrest, with that of At-Tajammu'z Majdi leaders Subhi and Kamal Abu 'Ayta, brought protests from several hundred people in the vicinity, the sources said.

One week ago the Israeli stand was moved to another location and its national flag taken down after demonstrators draped it with Palestinian flags and stickers proclaiming "Arab Palestine". Two people were arrested at the time for distributing leaflets calling for a boycott of the Israeli stand.

Later an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated that the Israeli ambassador should not have run up the national flag over the stand in the first place, since exhibitors at the fair represented publishing houses and not states.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM ATTACKS 'ARAFAT STATEMENTS

NCO70938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA)--AKHBAR AL-YAWM today ridicules what a Kuwaiti paper has published to the effect that Yasir 'Arafat refuses to meet with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says: 'Arafat and others are entitled to meet or refuse to meet whomever they like. What is important though is that somebody should actually request a meeting so that 'Arafat may turn them down. The paper emphasizes that Yasir 'Arafat is a liar because President as-Sadat has not asked to meet with him. It says: It is strange that 'Arafat should announce his rejection of the meeting, which, he claims, someone asked for.

The paper points out that what 'Arafat says does not harm President as-Sadat, who for years has been listening to the statements and stands of the Palestinian leader--statements that are funny at times and disgusting at others. The man changes his face and positions as well as his principles.

Citing an example of this, AKBAR AL-YAWM refers to what happened a few weeks ago at a conference that was held in the Lebanese capital on one of these occasions [of 'Arafat's statements]. It says: An invitation was addressed to Egyptian citizens 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, Mustafa Bahjat and Lutfi al-Khuli to participate in this conference in the name of the Afro-Asian solidarity committee. The conference issued many resolutions and recommendations that were published in the Arab newspapers and some Egyptian papers. These resolutions and recommendations were phrased in a way to convey support for the PLO's demands and stands.

The surprise came when Yasir 'Arafat, who had met in private with the Egyptian delegation and held a long, extensive and fruitful dialogue with it, as he put it, later came out and accused the delegation of representing the "false" Egyptian left, in that it came to Beirut to speak in the name of President Anwar as-Sadat and to mediate with 'Arafat in an attempt to persuade him to concede and agree to meeting with President as-Sadat.

This happened despite the fact that members of the Egyptian delegation declared that they only represented themselves and that President as-Sadat and the Egyptian Government had nothing to do with their travel or attitude. They even denied that the Egyptian president had personally approved of their travel to Beirut to participate in the conference and that consequently, they were not assigned any mediation role to reconcile As-Sadat and 'Arafat.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM then says: The Egyptian delegation adopted a clear, specific stand. Despite this, 'Arafat did not hesitate and felt no shame when he insisted that the delegation had come as an envoy of the Egyptian Government to speak in As-Sadat's name and to call for a reconciliation between Cairo and the PLO.

'Arafat was not satisfied with just this but even attacked the Egyptian writers who support the PLO and, in all simplicity and impudence, accused them of representing the false Egyptian left.

GHALI LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

NCC071851 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this evening for New Delhi to head the Egyptian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference due to begin its work on the day after tomorrow, Monday.

'ALI URGES APPROVAL OF NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

NCC071342 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali made a statement at the Consultative Council meeting held today under Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim. 'Ali called on the Consultative Council members to approve the nuclear nonproliferation treaty signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968.

In his statement 'Ali said that during the United Nations' latest session Israel was convinced of the importance of signing the treaty, particularly after the signing of the peace treaty by the two countries at Camp David.

'Ali said that Egypt found itself in need of ratifying the treaty so that it could catch up with scientific development by using nuclear substances in development plans.

'Ali said that approval by the Consultative Council would be in keeping with Egypt's supreme interests and [would] help to keep the area's countries from using nuclear weapons and encourage them to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Consultative Council approved the report by the Committee on Arab and Foreign Affairs and National Security concerning the treaty. The report demanded that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information continue their efforts to promote the importance of this pioneering step to implement the Egyptian proposal, submitted to the UN General Assembly last November, to make the Middle East a nuclear-free zone.

JOINT COOPERATION MINUTES SIGNED WITH CUBA

JN072314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Feb (INA)--Iraq and Cuba signed here this evening the joint minutes on economic, trade, technical and scientific cooperation for the year 1981. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and for Cuba by Hector Rodriguez Llopart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The minutes include the two sides' agreement to cooperate in the fields of industry, industrial construction, transport, housing and construction, agriculture, fishing, health, sports and youth and electronic computers. It also stipulated the development and expansion of trade exchange as well as the exchange of experts between the two countries' institutions and the creation of better formulas for cooperation between the General Union of the Iraqi Chambers of Commerce and the Cuban Chambers of Commerce.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

JN062013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA)--National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad met here today with the Algerian parliamentary delegation led by (Sa'id 'Abbado), deputy speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly. Consultations were held on matters related to the convocation of the ninth session of the second conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union. Haddad stressed the importance of this conference in the current circumstances and [words indistinct] provided with a suitable atmosphere to discuss and face matters with frankness and militant courage.

Referring to the war Iraq is waging against the Persian aggressors, the National Assembly speaker asserted Iraq's positive stand on all the efforts to solve the dispute. He said that victorious Iraq has no ambitions on the territory of others. We call for good-neighbor relations and nonintervention. This is the stand of strugglers in confronting all forms of aggression and intervention.

PRESIDENT MAKES 3-DAY BATTLEFRONT INSPECTION TOUR

JN071927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Feb (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has spent 3 days on an inspection tour of the central and northern sectors of the battlefield with the Persian enemy. The president performed afternoon prayers at the Saddam Husayn mosque in Qasr-e Shirin at the end of his tour today. This is the second visit made by the president to the battlefronts since the beginning of the war. At the beginning of this month, he paid a 3-day inspection visit to the southern sector.

President Saddam Husayn presided over a meeting of the commanders of units and formations in the Sayf Sa'd region. During this meeting, he listened to a briefing on the military situation and the victories achieved by the Iraqi Army in that region. In his address to them, the president stressed that the Iraqis are qualified for victories and that they were brought up only for glory and resolution.

At another place on the battlefield, the leader-president listened to another briefing by Defense Minister Staff Fan 'Adnan Khayrallah on the military situation in the central sector. He then visited the Khosrowi region and Qasr-e Shirin city, where he greeted the fighters, paying tribute to their spirit of sacrifice.

The president stopped several times on his way to the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region to greet the fighters in their positions and the workers who were paving roads in the depth of the lands under our valiant forces' control.

From a position on the outskirts of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, the president saw our forces' intensive artillery shelling of the enemy positions and fortifications in the region.

The president greeted and embraced the fighters at the various positions he visited. He always stopped to have pictures taken of him with the fighters.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 6-8 FEB

Communique No 239

JN061640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA)--The valiant Iraqi forces killed 174 of the Persian enemy in their operational sector last night and today. Our victorious units also destroyed 8 tanks, 15 vehicles, 1 personnel carrier, 1 armored vehicle and other equipment. Communique No 239 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that our forces bravely intercepted enemy remnants wherever these tried to approach our positions. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 239 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale, our armed forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. The results of last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our units engaged with various arms enemy concentrations in the Nowsud area opposite Halabjan and forced them to flee after losing 72 dead and 1 armored vehicle destroyed.
- B. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. It was engaged with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 21 dead.
- C. Four vehicles loaded with hardware were destroyed in the Sumar area.
- D. Our units engaged with various weapons enemy concentrations, in the area opposite their positions in Sayf Sa'd, inflicting the following losses: 14 dead and 6 tanks and 7 vehicles destroyed.
- E. Eight dead in the Mehran area.
- F. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Dezful area. It was engaged with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 17 dead.
- G. Six dead and one gun and two observation posts destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
- H. One tank, one armored personnel carrier and one excavator destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- I. Our units engaged enemy personnel concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses: 36 dead and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 3 guns and 1 observation post destroyed. Two fuel reservoirs were burned in the same area.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 174 dead; 8 tanks; 1 personnel carrier; 1 armored vehicle; 15 vehicles, 4 loaded with hardware; 4 guns of various calibers; 1 excavator; 3 observation posts; and 2 fuel reservoirs.

II. Our losses:

- A. Personnel: 18 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. Equipment: Two tanks, three vehicles, one gun, one mortar and one excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 February 1981

Communique No 240

JN071731 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Communique No 240 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With absolute faith in the legitimacy of our battle against the Magian Persian enemy and with the approach of the anniversary of the immortal 8 February revolution, our valiant armed forces continue to pound and destroy the forces of the racist ignorants in the various operations sectors.

The following are the results of activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Four killed in the Nowsud region opposite Halabjah.
- B. Five killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces opened artillery and mortar fire and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind 17 dead.
- D. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed opposite our forces' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- E. Three killed in the Mehan region.
- F. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Dezful region. Our forces engaged it with their weapons and forced it to flee, killing 12. Our forces also destroyed two vehicles, one gun and one observation post in the same region.
- G. Six killed in the Shush region.
- H. An enemy infantry force, supported by artillery, tried to attack our units' positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our valiant forces confronted and clashed with it with all sorts of weapons and forced it to retreat after having sustained 183 dead. Our units also destroyed a vehicle loaded with personnel in the same region.
- I. One vehicle, one gun, one rocket launcher and one excavator destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- J. Our units engaged enemy troop concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 21 and destroying 4 vehicles, 1 of which was laden with ammunition; 1 excavator; 1 observation post; in addition to destroying and sinking an enemy boat when it tried to approach the entrance to Shatt al-'Arab.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 251; 1 armored personnel carrier; 8 vehicles, 1 of which was laden with personnel and another with ammunition; 2 guns; 1 rocket launcher; 2 excavators; 2 observation posts; and 1 boat.

II. Our losses:

- A. Personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
- B. Equipment: Three vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 February 1981

Communique No 241

JN081656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA)--In their operations last night and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted on the Iranian forces 130 dead and 4 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 3 observation posts, 1 infantry position and 1 fuel reservoir destroyed. This came in Communique No 241 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. The communique said that the Iraqi forces lost 14 martyrs and had 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle and 1 missile launcher damaged in the operations in all sectors. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 241 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continue to consolidate their victories by crushing the remnants of the forces of the ignorant Persian racists in their operational sectors. The outcome of the activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Ten dead in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
- B. Four dead in the Nowsud area opposite Halabjah.
- C. One tank destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- D. Three dead in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
- E. Our units engaged a concentration of enemy personnel in the area facing their positions in Sayf Sa'd, killing 11 and destroying 1 infantry position.

- F. Six dead and two tanks destroyed in the Mehran area.
- G. Four dead and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
- H. One gun destroyed in the Shush area.
- I. Enemy infantry concentrations and charlatan Khomeyni guards, supported by tanks, tried to attack our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. They were strongly intercepted and engaged with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 66 dead and 1 tank and 2 armored personnel carriers destroyed. One observation post was also destroyed in the same region.
- J. Our units engaged enemy personnel and positions in the Ahvaz region, inflicting the following losses: 16 dead and 4 vehicles, 1 observation post and 1 excavator destroyed.
- K. Our units engaged enemy personnel and positions in the Abadan area, killing 10 and destroying 2 vehicles. One fuel reservoir was burned in the same region.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 130 dead; 4 tanks; 2 armored personnel carriers; 6 vehicles; 1 gun; 1 excavator; 3 observation posts; 1 infantry position and 1 fuel reservoir.

II. Our losses:

- A. Personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. Equipment: One personnel carrier, one vehicle and one missile launcher damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 February 1981

COMMANDER 'REFUTES' IRANIAN CLAIMS ON NOWSUD

JN041106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA)--An Iraqi military commander has refuted reports by the Persian enemy that he had regained the town of Nowsud opposite Panjwin. In a statement to the AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper team, the commander said that Iraqi forces had been in control of this mountain town since they first entered it in October 1980. He said that Nowsud was occupied in record time, for the Persian enemy was unable to stand against our advancing troops and fled toward the Iranian interior.

A pictorial report published in the paper today shows armed Kurdish citizens welcoming the Iraq Army and denouncing Khomeyni's clique. It also cites their demand for autonomy similar to that enjoyed by Iraqi Kurds.

The paper indicates that the Iraqi forces continued their advance deep into Iranian territory, as far as the Sheykhani area, where they destroyed a strategic enemy camp. The paper promises to publish more details about the destroyed camp in its future issues. The pictures published by the paper show Iraqi forces in the town with several of them standing in front of a signpost saying 'Abbas Square.'

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE CHARGE

JN071647 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim received the Lebanese charge d'affaires in Amman in his office today. Ibrahim conveyed to the Lebanese charge d'affaires the Jordanian Government's satisfaction with the efforts of the Lebanese Government to gain the release of the Jordanian charge d'affaires who was kidnapped by armed members of the Syrian Eagles of the Revolution organization from his house in Beirut at dawn yesterday. He also expressed the hope that the responsible Lebanese authorities will be able to free the Jordanian charge d'affaires as soon as possible.

Ibrahim asked the Lebanese charge d'affaires to inform his government of the need to provide adequate protection for the Jordanian mission in Beirut so that the members will be able to carry on with their tasks and duties. In the absence of protection, these diplomats will not be able to remain in Lebanon to carry on with their duties while they are the target of terrorist operations.

LEBANESE ENVOY IMPLICATES SYRIA IN KIDNAPPING

JN090808 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 15

[Text] Al-Karak--A number of Jordanian dignitaries have visited Al-Bararshih tribes in the village of Kathraba to convey condolences on the martyrdom of Pvt 'Abd as-Salam al-Qaralih al-Bararshah. Lebanese Charge d'Affaires in Amman Michel Bitar, also visited the Al-Bararshih tribes to convey Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' and the Lebanese people's condolences.

Conveying the condolences, the Lebanese charge d'affaires said: Lebanon and Jordan are one country bound by sincere fraternal relations untarnished by plots and unaffected by the attack on the diplomatic mission. The charge d'affaires held the Syrian deterrent forces in Lebanon responsible for the incident since the security of the area where the Jordanian Embassy building is located is under the control of the Arab Deterrent Forces, particularly since the Lebanese Government had warned the deterrent forces that such incidents might occur.

Asked if the Eagles of the Revolution have links with any quarter, Bitar said that there are indications that this organization is linked with the Syrian regime.

The bereaved family asked the charge d'affaires to convey their condolences on behalf of the Jordanian people to the family of the Lebanese guard who was fatally wounded in the attack on the Jordanian Embassy.

AMMAN REPORTS REACTION TO CHARGE KIDNAPPING

Reagan, Haig Messages

JN070613 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig have condemned the abduction of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Hisham al-Muhaysin, describing it as an act of terrorism and a violation of international law. This came in their two messages to His Majesty King Husayn in the wake of news agencies' reports on the storming of the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut and the abducting of the charge d'affaires.

Comment on Syrian Complicity

JN061757 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "Where Will the Style of Crime and Plotting Lead the Sectarian Regime in Damascus?"]

[Text] The crime committed by the Syrian regime against the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut this morning indisputably exposes that the sectarian regime in Damascus has chosen terrorism as a style for its actions inside and outside Syria.

This style is in harmony with the sectarian regime's mentality as well as the mentality of the regime's leaders, who hide under the covers of darkness, supremacy, violence and crime.

The armed group which this morning attacked the Jordanian Embassy building, abducted the Jordanian charge d'affaires, killed one of the embassy guards and wounded another, has revealed its identity under the name of the Eagles of the Revolution organization. This armed group is but a terrorist organization created by the sectarian authorities ruling in Syria and comprises elements of the Syrian military intelligence and the defense squads. This armed group is being used as an arm to carry out terrorist actions abroad. This organization is acting under Rif'at al-Asad, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's brother, to carry out the objectives of terrorism and plotting outside Syria in favor of the Damascus rulers. This organization has carried out several terrorist actions abroad in accordance with the instructions of the Damascus rulers in order to serve the sectarian Syrian regime's objectives, particularly the liquidation of those opposing the Damascus regime's rulers and those who protest against the politicization of a certain sector and its imposition on the Syrian people.

The fascist sectarian regime in Syria is not satisfied with the slaughtering of the Syrian citizens domestically, the physical liquidation of the Syrians and the implementation of mass punishment and liquidation--things that are no longer a secret to anyone inside or outside Syria--but is creating armed terrorist groups whose aim is to serve the objectives of the sectarian supremacy and to carry out its terrorist acts outside Syria and throughout the Arab arena.

The criminals of the Eagles of the Revolution organization, those armed elements who work under Rif'at al-Asad, carried out a crime against the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut similar to those crimes which the sectarian Syrian regime has been carrying out against the Syrian people. The mentality of those who attacked the Jordanian Embassy is the same as the mentality of the Syrian regime's rulers.

The Syrian regime has chosen to live in the region through adopting a style of crimes, violence and terrorism. They believe that they can hide under covers of slogans, the covers that failed to hide the crimes which they have committed against their people and against the innocents in the Arab region.

We were aware of the intentions of the fascist sectarian regime in Syria and, therefore, we warned the Lebanese authorities against these intentions. We also realized that the Damascus regime, which has chosen a criminal style to rule its people, will not hesitate to apply the same style in its dealing with others. This regime has not hesitated to mass its army in order to fight the brothers in Jordan. This regime has not hesitated to send its officers and soldiers to fight the people of Lebanon and the fraternal people of Iraq.

Day after day, the sectarian regime in Damascus reveals its real identity and, thus, exposes the falseness which it has been practising against its people and against the Arab nation since it first penetrated to rule Syria under various pan-Arab and progressive slogans. In reality this regime represents the ugliest image of reaction in the entire world and the ugliest example of fanaticism and supremacy, which are being practised against the Syrian people and the Arab nation.

The crime which the Damascus regime carried out today is another proof that will condemn the ruling sectarian regime in Damascus. Today's crime is also another indication of the level of crime and deviation which the Damascus regime and rulers have reached. This crime exposes the reality of the various criminal gangs which are acting under the Syrian regime and are hidden under different names.

No matter how far the Damascus regime's excesses in its crimes and terrorist mentality and no matter if it continues to believe that crime will help it carry out its suspicious objectives, it will not escape its people's punishment and its nation's vengeance.

The Damascus regime will have to pay dearly for its crimes against its people and nation.

AR-RA'Y Denunciation

JN070743 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the abduction of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, Hisham al-Muhaysin, the newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: The attack on the Jordanian Embassy premises in Beirut was perpetrated with the mentality of the criminal, the conduct of the coward and the method of the amoral and valueless. The attack resulted in the abduction of the charge d'affaires and the martyrdom of a Jordanian guard.

It would have been better for those who perpetrated the crime to carry out an honorable act to liberate occupied Syrian soil rather than to involve themselves in a shameful act of killing innocent citizens, but when values and consciences disappear and when the land shakes under the feet of those who are displaying the courage of a lion under the cover of darkness against the Syrian people, they will resort to the road of disgraceful deeds. The mere thought of carrying out honorable acts becomes a burden on them.

The Arab and Islamic world, as well as the entire world, are fed up with cowardly acts and consider the attack on our embassy premises in Beirut to be a blow dealt against international norms, an act of evil and hatred and an evil initiative that must be uprooted.

The Damascus rulers are directly and openly responsible for preserving the safety of Hisham al-Muhaysin. They must instruct their lackeys to release him immediately. We say, with all frankness, that any hand extended to harm him will never escape punishment, whether this hand be that of a planner or an implementer.

The paper adds: The Damascus rulers are well aware of their current status and they also know that Jordan does not succumb to terrorism and criminal acts. We wish they would realize that criminals are the first to seek shelter and safety when the morning comes. Who knows? Perhaps the morning is not far away.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ENVOYS, DISCUSSES TERRORISM

JN072032 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Mr Hasan Ibrahim met separately in Amman today with the ambassadors of France, the Soviet Union, Britain and Greece. Mr Ibrahim said after the meeting that he had discussed with the foreign envoys possibilities of cooperation between Jordan and their governments with view to putting an end to terrorist attacks against diplomatic missions. The discussion was made in the light of the recent terrorist attacks against the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut.

AL-QASIM: HIGH HOPES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

JN062131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left Amman this evening to head Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which is to begin in New Delhi on 9 February and is to last 9 days.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent, Al-Qasim said that Jordan pins high hopes on this conference since it is the first meeting of the Nonaligned Movement on the level of foreign ministers following the Amman summit conference and the third Islamic Conference summit recently held in holy Mecca. It will be a good opportunity to raise Arab and Islamic issues at this conference, he added.

DEVELOPMENTS IN KIDNAPPING OF JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT

Threats of Execution

NC061308 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] In Amman an official spokesman strongly condemned the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires saying: This criminal action has been committed by sources known to all of us. The spokesman did not define these sources but he said: We have asked the Lebanese Government to shoulder its responsibility in this case. We expressed our surprise over the perpetration of such an action in an Arab country.

In a telephone message to the Voice of Lebanon a few moments ago, a spokesman for the Revolution's Eagles organization said: After preliminary investigations it has been established that the Palestinian right represented in the Fatah movement is training elements of the brothers who are using religion as a disguise to undermine the security of Syria. We warn this rightist trend in the Palestinian revolution to avoid these risks which would lead to clashes between it and the Revolution's Eagles organization. We will wreak vengeance against anyone who carries out training operations to undermine revolutionary Syria. The Jordanian charge d'affaires will not be released before the Syrian pilots who belong to the Muslim Brotherhood are handed over. Otherwise, the organization will execute the Jordanian diplomat. We also warn Fatah command to terminate the dialogue with Jordan, which has become a member of the Baghdad pact.

Reportedly in Refugee Camp

NC062035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Information we received sometime ago says that kidnapped Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin is alive in a Palestinian organization's office in the Shatila refugee camp.

The Jordanian diplomat was led by his kidnappers from his home to Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', where he was subjected to an interrogation by a man in charge of intelligence affairs before he was taken to Shatila camp.

48-Hour Deadline

NC071945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] There were reports this evening that the body of the Jordanian charge d'affaires was found in the 'Aramun forests, but the reports have not been confirmed yet.

In a telephone contact with the Voice of Lebanon radio a short while ago a spokesman of the Revolution Eagles organization said that the Jordanian charge was moved from his place of detention to an unknown destination, particularly after the suspect activity carried out by the Palestinian right represented by the Fatah movement and after the statement made by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

The spokesman reaffirmed the insistence of the Revolution Eagles organization on the implementation of the conditions for the release of the Jordanian charge d'affaire are: 1) Negotiations should be conducted through the YAR Embassy; 2) The Syrian pilots who are in Jordan and Iraq must be handed over before the release of Al-Muhaysin; 3) The PLO must not (?intervene) in this affair, because it is considered a party hostile to revolutionary Syria.

The spokesman also affirmed that the 48 hours given for the implementation of these conditions began at 1700 today, the time of the contact with Voice of Lebanon radio and the setting of these conditions.

The spokesman added that the Iraqi intelligence and some members of the Palestinian right are carrying out patrols and searches in apartments and hotels in the Al-Hamra' area. The spokesman held these elements responsible for their actions.

Arab Ambassadors Meet Butrus

NC072200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] At 2030 today a meeting was held at the residence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended by the ambassadors of Kuwait, Tunisia and Algeria as representatives of the Arab diplomatic missions in Lebanon. The discussion in the 1-hour meeting dealt with the latest information regarding the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires, and the Arab ambassadors' position toward Al-Muhaysin's kidnapping.

After the meeting Minister Butrus said: I fully understand the motives which prompted the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions to form a delegation to meet with me concerning the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge. I affirmed to them that the Lebanese authorities are exerting their utmost efforts to find the Jordanian charge and set him free. He added: Diplomatic immunity, in the view of the Lebanese authorities, is sacred, and whatever the considerations may be, we must safeguard and respect it in Lebanon. This is a basic pillar of diplomatic relations among states, and Lebanon must adhere to it.

Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan said: We were honored tonight to meet with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus following a meeting held at the Kuwaiti Embassy this evening at the request of the Arab diplomatic missions. We delivered to his excellency a memorandum containing the views of the Arab missions in Lebanon. The discussion with the minister took place within the framework of this memorandum.

When asked about the contents of this memorandum, the Kuwaiti ambassador said: We expressed the hope that the Lebanese Government would continue its efforts to rescue our colleague Hisham al-Muhaysin and that the opportunity would avail itself for his release and his return to his family. From this humanitarian premise, we decided to approach the minister and the Foreign Ministry and also to discuss the immunity of the diplomatic corps and the attention which must be given to this international aspect. We hope, God willing, as his excellency the minister promised us, he will exert further efforts so we can secure Al-Muhaysin's release.

Tunisian Ambassador to Lebanon Mohamed Jenifane then delivered the following memorandum: Following the kidnapping of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Hisham al-Muhaysin, heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Lebanon and a PLO representative held a meeting at the residence of the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, on the evening of Saturday, 7 February. After deliberating the issue, they decided the following:

1. To form a committee composed of Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayf, Algerian Ambassador Muoomfa Hashmawi and Tunisian Ambassador Mohamed Jenifane to pursue the matter with the Lebanese Government.

2. To issue the following statement: The heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Lebanon regret what happened to their colleague Hisham al-Muhaysin, the charge of the Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Lebanon on Friday, 6 February, and draw the attention of the quarters concerned that what happened to the head of the fraternal diplomatic mission and what the headquarters, members and means of work of the diplomatic missions face from time to time is contrary to ethics and the simplest customs and traditions and causes deep concern and harm to the host fraternal country.

The heads of the Arab diplomatic missions, while expressing their concern and regret with the staff of the Jordanian Embassy, appeal with all good people to all those who can help to work for the safe return of their kidnapped colleague and prevent renewed harm to the diplomatic missions in Lebanon, praying God to ensure for this fraternal country its means of security and prosperity.

Husayn Telephones Sarkis

NC080655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The efforts to find Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin continued until a late hour last night. The president of the republic Ilyas Sarkis was in constant contact with the security commands, urging that maximum efforts be made to find and free Al-Muhaysin.

Yesterday King Husayn telephoned President Sarkis on this matter. President Sarkis assured the Jordanian monarch that he was personally pursuing the matter and that the Lebanese security organs were following the issue with extreme interest.

'Confession' Obtained

NC080633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Once again a person claiming to be a member of the Eagles of the Revolution organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon this morning. He said that the Jordanian diplomat was suffering from exhaustion and that in the preliminary investigation he admitted his links with the Muslim Brotherhood members who use religion as a cover. He promised to send a voice recording to the Voice of Lebanon containing the confessions of the [Jordanian] charge d'affaires.

Envoy's Health Deteriorates

NC081226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The kidnappers of the Jordanian diplomat today leaked information to news media to the effect that the Jordanian charge d'affaires is suffering from certain complications and that two doctors, a general practitioner and a neurologist, are treating him.

A spokesman for the kidnappers, claiming he belongs to the Revolution Eagles organization, stressed that the deadline to kill Al-Muhaysin, if Jordan and Iraq do not release seven Syrian pilots, began at 1700 yesterday.

Taken to Damascus

NC090713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] At 0550 today a person claiming to be speaking for the Arab Revolution Eagles organization, which kidnapped Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin, contacted the Voice of Lebanon. He said that no new deadlines will be set and that the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes were fully responsible for the consequences.

The caller added that the Syrian authorities received the Jordanian charge d'affaires yesterday. Voice recordings were made to be submitted to Arab officials.

The spokesman for the Arab Revolution Eagles said that Al-Muhaysin's health was continuously deteriorating, that he was moved to Beirut at 0300 this morning, that if the organization's demands were not met he would be promptly executed, and that the place where the body would be found would be announced one half hour earlier.

Al-Wazzan Statement

NC090751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has stated that the Lebanese authorities have to this hour been unable to obtain the minimum necessary information to determine the identity of the kidnappers and the whereabouts of the Jordanian charge d'affaires despite the availability of much conflicting and unreliable information.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan emphasized: The investigations are continuing on all levels with the utmost care, because we realize how sensitive this issue is. We always look into every ordinary incident, even more so the kidnapping of a diplomat which we feel has delicate dimensions.

NEW UNIFIL COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BEIRUT 5 FEB

NC051910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] General William Callaghan, the new UNIFIL commander, arrived in Beirut this afternoon from Ireland via London to assume his new post.

Callaghan was received at the airport by the Beirut district commander Brig Gen Mukhtar Mazbudi, who represented army commander Gen Victor Khuri, former UNIFIL commander Gen Emanuel Erskine and the Irish ambassador to Lebanon.

Meets Al-Wazzan

NC061226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] At 1015 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received the new UNIFIL commander, Maj Gen William Callaghan, who was accompanied by former commander Maj Gen Emmanuel Erskine and Director of the UN Information Office in Beirut Samir Sanbar.

Following the meeting Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It was an opportunity to explain some matters, particularly UNIFIL's task and activity, what it has achieved so far and what it is hoped it will achieve in the future. It was also an important opportunity to reiterate the Lebanese Government's view of the so-called de facto forces [Sa'd Haddad's forces in south Lebanon]. I declared in clear terms that these forces have no official connection with Lebanon and that we consider them illegal forces that are collaborating with the Zionist enemy. The correspondence between Lebanon and the United Nations explain this point without any ambiguity.

SYRIA 'EAGLES' DENY CONNECTION WITH ABDUCTIONKhaddam Statement

JN082144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Sharjah--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has stressed that Syria has no connection with the abduction of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. In a statement to journalists at Sharjah airport, where he stopped at noon today on his way to New Delhi, Khaddam is cited by AFP as saying that the Syrian Arab Republic has previously denied its stand on this subject and that Syria will never resort to such methods it condemns. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that Syria will submit to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference opening in New Delhi tomorrow a working paper on the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause.

'Eagles' Disavowal

JN062139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut--An official source of the Palestinian Eagles of the Revolution organization has declared the following:

Press agencies have carried reports that the Eagles of the Revolution are behind the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, Hisham al-Muhaysin. The Palestinian organization of the Eagles of the Revolution declares that it categorically has no relation to the kidnapping incident. It denounces the report accusing it of the incident. As everybody knows, the strugglers of the Eagles of the Revolution have the courage to claim responsibility for any action they carry out. The organization will expose and bring to account anyone who tries to speak or issue statements on its behalf.

Long live Palestine, free and Arab.

'SLANDER' BY PHALANGIST, JORDANIAN MEDIA DEPLORED

JN070912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing in its "Spotlight" column under the headline "Syria Exists in the Arab Conscience; Lies by Agents Will Not Distort Its Image," ATH-THAWRAH says: The Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut was kidnapped yesterday. No sooner had Beirut radio reported the incident, than the Phalangist gangs' radio began its slanderous campaign against Syria, accusing it of complicity in the kidnapping. It was immediately followed by the Zionist enemy radio, which echoed these lies. There is also the campaign of lies waged by the Jordanian news media against Syria. The latest in this campaign were the remarks by agent Mudar Badran, the prime minister of the Jordanian regime, accusing Syria of plotting against Jordan.

ATH-THAWRAH says: When closely followed, this series of incidents shows that King Husayn's regime, in implementation of the orders of Washington and Tel Aviv and in complete coordination with imperialism, Zionism and their agents in Lebanon and the region, is waging a hate campaign against Syria and its progressive and unionist national revolution, which remains steadfast against aggression and plotting. Our Arab people understand the reasons behind this hate campaign and consider those opposing and attacking Syria to be supporters of Israel and its aggression against the very existence of the Arab nation.

AL-ASAD RETURNS TO DAMASCUS, CABLES CEAUSESCU

JN071725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad and his delegation returned to Damascus at 1500 this afternoon at the end of his official and cordial visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The president's visit was successful and contributed to further promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Romania.

At the conclusion of his visit to Romania, President Hafiz al-Asad and President Nicolae Ceausescu signed the joint declaration on the visit. Also during this visit, the two sides signed a protocol for economic, scientific and technical bilateral cooperation. The protocol was signed for Syria by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

The two sides also signed a protocol on trade for the year 1981. It was signed for Syria by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs. A third protocol, for cultural cooperation for the years 1981-1983, was also signed between the two sides. It was signed for Syria by 'Id 'Abduh, assistant to the Syrian education minister. The joint declaration will be broadcast at 2030 [1830 GMT] tonight.

After the signing of all these documents, President Hafiz al-Asad and his host President Ceausescu left for the airport where his excellency the president was accorded an official farewell ceremony. President Nicolae Ceausescu and senior Romanian officials saw President al-Asad off. Heads of the Arab diplomatic missions and huge masses of Syrian and other Arab subjects also gathered at the airport to see the president off.

President al-Asad sent the following cable of thanks to President Ceausescu: As we leave the Socialist Republic of Romania at the end of our fruitful visit, which has contributed to further promoting our relations of friendship and cooperation, allow me to express to Your Excellency on behalf of the Syrian Arab delegation's members and in my name our deep gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded us and for the feelings of friendship with which we have been surrounded during our stay in your country.

It gives me great pleasure to also express my great satisfaction with the outcome of the talks I held with Your Excellency and the outcome of the official talks between the two delegations. These talks have underlined that there are increasing possibilities for widening the spheres of bilateral cooperation.

We depart Romania loaded with great memories. We will convey to our people the feelings of friendship of the Romanian people.

I wish Your Excellency continued good health and continued progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

Earlier today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at the guest palace in Bucharest the comrade members of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization and the director of the administrative office of the Syrian National Students Union's branch in Romania. Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, attended the meeting.

President al-Asad became acquainted with the conditions of the Syrian Arab students in Romania. He also outlined to them the various political developments in the arenas of the homeland and the Arab world.

ALGERIAPAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS AID TO MOROCCO

NC081114 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 8 Feb, (AFP)--The United States is taking a risk in deciding to furnish more arms to Morocco and could find itself caught in a "dangerous escalation" of the Western Sahara conflict, an (?Algerian) newspaper said today.

The new Reagan administration in Washington is proposing to sell M-60 tanks to Morocco, which is trying to defeat the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas in the war for control of the Western Sahara. The U.S. is already furnishing reconnaissance aircraft and other military equipment to Rabat.

The Algerian paper, EL MOUDJAHID, wrote that in sending new arms, the United States would take on "a heavy responsibility that could have serious consequences" and risk "implication in a chain-reaction and a dangerous escalation" of the conflict. The newspaper wrote that U.S. arms deliveries "merely comfort the Rabat regime in its intransigence, and encourage it to fan the flames it has lit."

"Algeria can only be disturbed by this. The United States cannot be ignorant of the fact that all the Moroccan political parties claim part of Algerian territory just as they have always claimed Mauritania," EL MOUDJAHID said.

It also called the current visit of three U.S. warships to Moroccan ports "provocation" toward the Non-aligned Movement, which begins its foreign ministers' conference tomorrow in New Delhi and which has called on Morocco to recognize the right of the Saharan people to self-determination."

APS REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE ON FLN VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD071346 Algiers APS in English 1146 GMT 7 Feb 81

["Algeria-Hungary Joint Communique"--APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 7 Feb (APS)--After the visit paid to the People's Republic of Hungary by a delegation of FLN led by Mr Boualem Dellouci, CC member, chairman of the Economic Department, a joint communique was issued.

This visit was paid at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Labour Party. The two delegations express their willingness to deepen the links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In this context, a protocol agreement was signed between the two parties for 1981-1982.

As for the international level, the two parties expressed their deep concern as for the worsening of the situation and showed their solidarity against manoeuvres of imperialism colonialism, neo-colonialism and reaction, which endanger peace and security in the world.

They consider, as concerns the Middle-East problem, that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be integrated in any solution of the Palestinian question.

They also condemn the "Camp David accords" and the Zionist aggressions against Lebanon.

As concerns Western-Sahara, the two parties confirmed their common support for the Sahrawi people's struggle for self-determination and independence, under the leadership of the Polisario Front.

They also consider that the Non-aligned Movement, the political expression of the Third World's legitimate claims, plays an important role in the people's struggle for national independence and freedom.

The two delegations stand for a democratization of the international financial and economic institutions, aimed at achieving the new international economic order based on more justice.

They reiterate the principle for each people's right to exploit his own natural resources, aimed at permanently opposing activities of the multinationals which plunder wealth of the developing countries.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES STUDENTS UNION ON CHAD

LD082002 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230, GMT 8 Feb 81

[Speech by Chief of State Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to a Students Union meeting at Qaryunis University--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers: In the name of God, I greet the Jamahiriyyah Students Union on the occasion of its fifth session. I also greet the delegations from the Arab countries--Syria, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan and Yemen. I also greet the delegations of the friendly countries--the USSR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Chile--as well as those of the International Union of Students and the World Youth Organization.

I see in this conference a practical epitomization of the popular authority that was established in the Jamahiriyyah, for this meeting is actually a general conference--a conference of delegates and secretaries of the student popular committees--which in turn is a microcosm of the people's authority.

The governments which now control vocational trade unions and federations with a view to subduing the masses to the wishes of the ruling authorities are now going through their last throes of death in many parts of the world under the blows of the popular masses, which are breaking the chains of the governments which seek to dominate and impose their will on them.

I affirm that the student sector is capable of carrying out liberation and popular revolution. Students constitute the revolutionary vanguard at all times and in all places. On this occasion, I wish to honor the memory of the Libyan students who fell in the battles of revolution and freedom. [applause]

Undoubtedly, the workers, peasants and all popular toiling masses constitute the vanguard of the popular revolution, the revolution of tomorrow. But the students have the added advantage of being a vigilant as well as a popular toiling sector. Thus it is the sector best equipped to lead the popular revolution, the revolution of tomorrow. The best proof of this lies in the fact that the students form the majority, the overwhelming majority, in the revolutionary committees in Libya. [applause] Suffice it to say also that the great 1 September revolution was a revolution of students. [applause] The students formed the first revolutionary committees. They were the ones who stormed the army barracks and who responded to the calls of their fellow soldiers.

One of the important issues which concerns not only the students but also the whole country is that of the need to change the curriculum. The current curriculum was inherited from the traditional society, the reactionary society, and consequently it is also reactionary.

We are one of those developing countries faced with the problems of backwardness which is using revolution to conquer that backwardness. Hence it is essential that the conventional curriculum be crushed by the popular revolution and replaced by a technological-scientific one which would contribute to solving the problems of backward life and enable us to create an advanced life.

Another important issue is that of transforming the student power, which is considered unproductive, into a productive power. It is yet another weapon to be used in the fight against backwardness and for progress.

Yet another important issue is that of militarization as a means leading to the creation of an armed people. Such ideas would seem strange when raised in a backward reactionary society, a consumer society dominated by a spirit of slavery, a society whose members do not feel themselves responsible for protecting life. This is one of the ideas that would be looked upon with surprise and would be difficult to apply.

Had it not been for the intensive revolutionary work which in a short time succeeded in changing the conditions in Libya, had it not been for this great effort made by the revolutionary forces of the society, the people's assumption of authority would not have reached its present level and there would not have been any possibility for raising such bold and important ideas, which call for changing the curriculum and the lives of students and making things that used to seem strange to the individual a part of his basic responsibilities, so that he may become free.

This trend, undoubtedly, is opposed to the trends hostile to progressiveness--trends which prevail in most parts of the world that abhor freedom.

There is yet another trend. It is one of bringing pressure to bear on the popular masses. It is one of banning arms and preventing the masses from exercising their rights, checking them, restraining them, suppressing their will, dominating them--all this under false slogans.

The right trend which leads to the emancipation of man and the triumph of freedom is that which lays responsibility on the shoulder of man--for slaves cannot have responsibility; only free men can.

Militarization has become essential for the defense of freedom--not only because Libya is rich with oil, or because its area is large and therefore it needs no more land, or because its population is small but has weight in the strategic balance--not because of these alone, but also because Libya is the only Jamahiriya in the world. It consists of free people who declared to the world that they will stand by all struggling peoples everywhere--peoples fighting for freedom--and will actually struggle until these peoples rid themselves of their oppressors and enslavers. [applause and chants]

Militarization and the creation of barracks have thus become a persistent necessity for the defense of freedom and self in the face of the challenges posed by the forces opposed to freedom and the triumph of peoples, forces which want to encircle the Jamahiriya and destroy the era of the masses at its outset. They want to silence the voices which have begun to shake the world, shouting slogans which are extremely crucial, like giving power, wealth and weapons to the people. [applause and shouts]

Therefore, we must see how crucial and necessary these issues are--these issues which are being discussed by the popular basic congresses and the popular students congresses. They are also included in the agenda of the fifth congress of the general congress of the Jamahiriya students.

Yesterday, the Libyan people lent support to the people of Chad to liquidate aggression and end the racist war of extermination which reaction and colonialism had fed with a considerable supply of weapons in an attempt to conquer the Chadian people by force, to impose war on Libya, to lay siege around Libya and to impose on the people of Chad a regime which later could be used to serve the interests of colonialism and reaction in Africa.

When Libya responded to the request of the revolutionary government in Chad--the government which was formed by the national liberation movement of Chad--colonialism activated all its filthy naive and bribed agents of Africa--enemies of their own peoples. Africa became a puppet theater manipulated by the colonialist states across the sea by invisible threads. African leaders have become like dummies who move involuntarily and reiterate what their colonialist master decides. I mean here the hireling African rulers, not the free ones. The man who knows who the dummies in Africa are knows who their master is and who makes them move from across the sea.

I regret that these people are part of this continent, which has been transformed into a puppet theater, and a large number of its heads became dummies manipulated by the colonizer, who dreams of colonialist empires on which the sun would never set, and of overseas colonies, and who foolishly and absurdly claims that these states have interests and important security considerations overseas. Every state has security considerations at its borders. We categorically reject and all people with us reject this absurd claim that a state can have a security consideration in an area which does not touch its borders. The Chad crisis is to Libya a security issue because Chad is at Libya's borders. It has nothing to do with France's security or that of any other country, or with the security of America or even the security of As-Sadat, the dummy.

Nevertheless, we closed the borders and did not interfere in the struggle which was going on in Chad for a long time. But recently we responded to an urgent request from the revolutionary government in Chad to intervene on its side and end the colonialist, reactionary and racist war. Afterward, the colonialist world and its underling the reactionary world stood and tried to distort a noble operation because of which Libya deserves the Nobel Peace Prize--not condemnation. This is because the war had gone on for so many years. But now stability and reassurance have returned to the people who were shattered by that racist war.

All the colonialist and reactionary states of the world added fuel to the fire. They did not help to put out this fire. The people of Chad and Africa paid the price of this fire. But the Libyan people, who were in alliance with the people of Chad under the declaration of Frolinat were the ones who put an end to this tragedy. [applause] But despite this, they resort to lies and falsehoods as a pretext for fighting Libya and confronting it, claiming that this expansion was a Soviet expansion.

This cunning propaganda might be believed by some simpletons and ignorant people in the world. But we declare that the responsibility is 100 percent a Libyan responsibility. The Soviet Union has no connection with what is happening in Chad. [applause] The Soviet Union has nothing to do with what is going on in Chad. (?The enemies) want to confront the people of Chad and the Libyan people--but they must reveal courageously, if they have any courage, their imperialist and sinister intentions. They are searching for absurd excuses which no mind can believe. The Soviet Union did not help Libya in the Chad operation, not even with one transport plane inside Libyan territory. The entire war and administrative effort was by the Libyan armed forces and the Libyan people only. [applause]

I say that the Soviet Union is not party to this action. We stress the responsibility of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for this action, because Libya is entitled to shoulder its responsibility before the world because it is a noble and honorable action which realized peace and put an end to the massacre which was going on in Chad. On the other hand, it has secured the borders of Libya, and it safeguarded Libya against all the colonialist attempts which sought, through this war, to dominate this country.

We give an example of this. The entire colonialist world, under U.S. leadership and the reactionary forces which are masters in echoing the voice of imperialism, held conferences and made statements--and they are still making these statements every day against Libya--while the Soviet Union and the socialist community to this moment have made no official political statement which either supports Libya or condemns it. This is a colonialist campaign and a wideranging colonialist move led by America, the major opponent of the Soviet Union, the enemy of the peoples and leader of imperialism, [which] aspires to bring Chad into the U.S. sphere of influence, to bring back the bases which were expelled from Libya and put them along the borders of Libya with Egypt and Chad. All this shows that what is going on in Chad has nothing to do with the Soviet Union, either politically or militarily. We shoulder our responsibility courageously for what is happening. Libyan forces entered Chad in accordance with a request from the Chad Government and they will not leave Chad except at the request of the Chad Government. [applause]

When we met this request we shouldered the responsibility and paid the price, sacrificing our lives and blood. This brave action ended in complete success despite all the military, political and economic attempts made by the colonialist and reactionary circles. At the same time we did not intend to keep one Libyan soldier on Chad's territory after the recovery of Chad--not even for 1 day. And in fact as soon as Ndjamea and (Dafsha) fell to Libyan tanks allied to the nationalist forces in Chad, we told the nationalist government in Chad that our work had come to an end and we wanted to withdraw the Libyan forces. But the nationalist government in Chad felt that if withdrawal were to take place at that time all the gains made by the people of Chad would be seized and taken away from them again by force, especially after the arrival of the French forces in the Central African Republic and Cameroon, and after military agreements were signed with Sudan for the purpose of threatening and terrorizing Chad so that it would submit along with the others who submit to European colonialist domination.

Accordingly, these forces will not be withdrawn until the nationalist government in Chad believes that the danger at its borders has gone with the evacuation of the French forces from the Central African Republic and Cameroon and the evacuation of the French forces which are stationed in Senegal and Gabon, and when France stops giving orders to its agents in Africa to threaten the security of Chad and its stability and to envy Chad for its victory over its enemies.

I believe that the Libyan forces will be ready to leave Chad territory when the nationalist government in Chad ensures the safety of the Chadian people and Chadian territory, and all the colonialist military installations on the borders with Chad are removed. Thus, we said that we will (?not pay attention) to the conferences of the agents. We said that these conferences will not move even one tank from Chadian territory. We do not hear any voice other than the voice of the nationalist government in Chad, which, on its guarantee and pressing request, was supported by the Libyan forces. The Libyan forces will not leave except at the request of the friendly nationalist government in Chad.

In all cases, the security of Chad is linked to Libya's security. As for those who are trembling with fear in Sudan, Niger and the other countries, we would like to say to them that these forces did not enter Chad except after many pressing and repeated requests from the Chad nationalist government. The Libyans have absolutely no intention of moving their forces out of their own borders [applause] or entering into any battle other than a defensive one. In the cause of Chad, we entered it only after a real danger to the people of Chad, Africa and Libya as a result of colonialist and reactionary forces' intervention in Chad.

They started to be frightened while they were in Sudan, Niger and the other places. They even deceived Nigeria and made it believe that the Libyan forces in Chad pose a danger to Nigeria. A dirty and colonialist war, an unjust war and a black propaganda claimed as victims those who are easily duped and are ignorant. It was implemented by the agents who were bribed and it benefited only the colonialists, while Africa and its peoples and the world lost everything that concerns this matter.

We would like to reassure Numayri, who is constantly trembling with fear, that the Libyan forces will not cross Sudan's borders, that they have no quarrel there, that the Libyan soldier will not fight the Sudanese soldier and that liquidating the Numayri regime, if it must be liquidated, is the responsibility of the Sudanese people and Sudanese revolutionary forces. If this regime is good for the Sudanese people then a thousand blessings to the Sudanese people, Numayri and his regime forever.

As for those who are trembling in the rest of the African countries, we can also assure them of the same thing. We say to them that the danger to your political regimes and to your persons as rulers comes from the French forces which yesterday removed Bokassa and replaced him with Dacko and which tomorrow will overthrow Dacko and put someone else in his place. They have no friends but they do have colonialist interests. Yesterday they installed Senghor and today they overthrew him, putting someone else in his place. They will overthrow this new one if he does not serve their interests. France has led them into this trap; it deceived them in order to make them serve its colonialist interests. They ought to have realized that the presence of Libyan forces consolidates stability in Africa. The legal regime was consolidated in Chad with the entry of the Libyan forces into Chad and the rebellion was liquidated. All these regimes face rebellion. The presence of the French forces in itself is an element which is a threat to peace and stability. Indeed it is behind all these political coups in Africa. What for? In order to establish colonialist interests without any consideration to the national interests of the African peoples. Actually, stability is threatened by the presence of colonialist forces in Africa. Political regimes in Africa are threatened by the presence of the French forces. They are a threat to the continent and to the world as a whole as long as there are colonialist interests which the colonialist forces in the world persist in stressing, entrenching and perpetuating. Thus conflict will remain until the interests of the people triumph and they have control over their resources and a thing called interests of other states comes to an end.

This is the truth which France and the world must understand and which the Africans must also understand. At the same time, we salute the stand of the progressive African states--those which are not bribed and not subjugated, the patriotic forces of which are sincere to their peoples. We salute all the progressives in Africa who have become aware of the dirty colonialist trick which is being played by the agents in Africa.

This is an issue which concerns an article of this conference, the issue of militarization, the issue of the setting up of camps, the issue of the rise of the armed people. It was a good deed and, through propaganda, they turned it into evil, establishing law and order and strengthening peace in Africa. They have turned them into a subversive element which destroys stability, while the colonialist and reactionary forces continue to commit injustice, tyranny and falsification of facts in order to realize their own interests at the expense of others. Therefore, the struggle is a reality and without fail it could happen at any time now. Either the Libyan people submit like other subjugated peoples, be dupes and fools ruled by a governing machinery subservient to colonialism, as it once was, or stand up to the challenge and forces hostile to freedom. The Libyan people have decided to be their own masters.

JANA CITES GOUKOUNI INTERVIEW ON TIES WITH LIBYA

LD091020 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Feb (JANA)--The Indian weekly newspaper "CURRENT" recently issued the full text of an interview with the Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei.

In the interview, President Oueddei said that the great Fatah was in a position to bring about drastic changes in relations between the Libyan and Chadian people. He said these relations should be viewed through the common goals and principles that reflect both people's ambitions. He continued: "Only the Libyan people stood beside the Chadian revolution when we most needed support, to end strife and rebellion. Without such aid, further blood would have been shed in Chad."

President Oueddei condemned the crimes committed by the butcher Habre, and described him as an agent of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary Arab and African regimes. He added: "After the ending of the Chadian civil war, we discovered several facts, including the information that Habre was receiving his arms from the As-Sadat regime that was striving to transform the country into a colonialist base in Africa." He added: "The Chadian people will not permit colonialist agents such as Habre to impose their hegemony.... The Chadian people are determined to preserve their gains, whatever the sacrifices."

He said: "Those who support the agent Habre are the enemies of the Chadian people.... Chad has entered a new era of freedom aided by the great Fatah revolution. This alliance," he said, "Between the Libyan and Chadian people, shall last forever." He added: "Libya and Chad are natural allies, and we have decided on taking practical steps that would lead to the unity of the masses, holders of arms, wealth and authority. This union will be run by people's committees and congresses.... We have also decided that any attack on the Chadian people will be considered an attack on the Libyan people."

President Oueddei said Libya and Chad are determined to continue the struggle against colonialism and Zionism. He said Libyan troops entered Chad in response to a request made by us. These troops shall remain in Chad, he said, to guarantee its people's freedom and gains. He added that the common borders between both countries had been opened for the free flow of the two people. He said efforts will continue to be exerted until our hopes are fulfilled.

MALTA SAID OBSTRUCTING CONTINENTAL SHELF AGREEMENT

LD090020 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ] has notified the Maltese Government that the popular basic congresses have approved the agreement to refer the dispute about demarcation of the continental shelf between the two countries to the International Court of Justice. It asked it to specify a date for exchanging the ratification documents in Valetta or Tripoli so that together we can notify the court of the agreement. However, the Maltese Government regrettably ignored this notification and until now it has not responded to it. It raised obstacles by insisting that the exchange of ratification instruments take place in New York, and in the presence of a UN representative. This is not customary practice among states. The Maltese Government began to introduce obstacles and give absurd excuses which hinder the procedure of approaching the court. It violated its previous undertakings, which it admitted to the representative of the UN secretary general, to the effect that it has agreed not to carry out prospecting work in the disputed area until the court gives a verdict and agreement is reached over setting the borders on the continental shelf.

The reticent behavior of the Maltese Government aside from hindering the procedure of going to the court, harms the historic relations between the Libyan and Maltese peoples and harms the sincere efforts of the two peoples in recent years to develop fraternal relations and build firm foundations of a fruitful cooperation, so that the two peoples can realize prominent achievements along the path of liberation and prosperity. The unfriendly attitude of the Maltese Government in tackling this issue and its attempt to create a fictitious battle will not shake our confidence in the firm relations which link the two peoples, nor will it change our good intentions toward the Maltese people.

SPLAJ reaffirms its readiness to exchange the ratification instruments concerning the agreement and it stresses its readiness and intention to end the conflict over demarcation of the continental shelf between the two countries by resorting to the International Court of Justice. Now it awaits a positive step from the Maltese Government.

MAURITANIA

VISITING RSFSR MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD071220 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] RSFSR Minister of Social Security Komarova, who is currently on a visit to our country, met this afternoon with the minister of health, labor and social affairs, Dr Youssef Fiagana. The talks were attended by members of the Mauritanian and Soviet delegations. The RSFSR minister was received this morning by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the minister of youth and sports. We have learned that Mrs Komarova's talks with these ministers dealt with various aspects of cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. This evening Mrs Komarova will be the guest of honor at a banquet given by the minister of health, labor and social affairs.

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER VISITS, MAKES STATEMENT

LD062340 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Mr Maria, the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and commissioner for foreign affairs in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, this evening left the capital after a short, 24-hour, visit to our country. The Guinean minister was carrying a message from President Vieira to Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

Yesterday he was received by Prime Minister Ahmad Ould Bneijara and held talks with the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel.

On leaving the capital's airport this evening the guest minister expressed thanks for the welcome he was accorded. He said that the talks he had with Mauritanian officials were very successful and that he had found a profound understanding of the explanations he gave on the situation in his country. He added that the talks dealt with ways of strengthening existing relations between our two countries and they enabled us to pave the way for a meeting in the near future in Nouakchott of the joint Mauritanian-Guinean committee on cooperation.

To a question concerning reports saying that the deposed President Luis Cabral might be set free, he said that the rumors on this subject are numerous. What I can confirm is that Luis Cabral is enjoying good health and that he will be released at the proper time.

Mr Maria said we do not intend to leave him in his present condition, bearing in mind that he is not in prison but that he is with his family.

TUNISIA

TAP CITES MINISTER'S INTERVIEW BY MOROCCAN PAPER

LD061456 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Rabat, 6 Feb (TAP)--"The North-South dialogue would be more effective if the Maghreb countries were better organized facing the European partner, if there were a greater economic integration among them, complementarity on the level of realizations and common protective customs tariff, said Mr Mansour Moalla, Tunisia's minister of finance and planning, in an interview with the Moroccan paper "AL-MITHAK AL WATANI".

Answering a question about the extension of the EEC and its repercussions on Tuniso-Moroccan relations, Mr Moalla who paid recently an official visit to Morocco, said this extension will be a good opportunity for both countries to co-ordinate their stands and face the problem as part of Euro-Arab relations.

Asked about the role of the premanent consultative committee of the great Arab Maghreb, Mr Moalla said that in spite of the difficulties impeding the functioning of this organization, it is possible to strengthen inter-Maghreb co-operation through the achievement of joint projects.

Dealing in conclusion with Tuniso-Moroccan co-operation, Mr Moalla stressed the results recorded by the two countries after 3 months of consultations and which were crystallised by an agreement on the realization of 3 or 4 joint industrial projects in the near future.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO STATEMENT REPORTS RECENT BATTLE RESULTS

NC081148 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 8 Feb (AFP)--Polisario Front guerrillas killed another 125 Moroccan soldiers in new fighting Friday, at Rous Khreibichatt, near Ras al-Khanfra in southern Morocco, the guerrilla office here announced today. The announcement said as many Moroccans had been wounded, and added that the guerrillas destroyed Moroccan military equipment: two 120-mm mortars, four 106-mm recoilless rifles, five armored vehicles and 43 trucks and vans.

Polisario guerrillas also attacked the Moroccan garrison at Bir N'zaran, in the Western Sahara, on Friday, the statement said. It said 10 Moroccan soldiers were killed there and an ammunition and fuel dump was blown up.

The Polisario had announced on Friday that its forces had killed 88 Moroccan soldiers in a battle the previous day at Ras al-Khanfra.

The Algerian-backed guerrillas are fighting to set up their Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in the Western Sahara, formerly the Spanish Sahara, that has been annexed by Morocco.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN, MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCIES--Algiers, 7 Feb (APS)--A cooperation agreement between the Algerian news agency (APS) and the Mauritanian one (AMP) was signed Saturday in Algiers by the director generals of the two agencies, Messers Mohamed Said and Sifi Ould Cheikh. This agreement which occurs at the end of the visit of Mr Sidi Ould Cheikh is to strengthen the relations between the agencies, particularly in the field of information. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1454 GMT 7 Feb 81 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT MEETS WITH PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

TA061204 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Ilan Kfir article: "Israel Asked As-Sadat 'To Resume the Autonomy Negotiations Forthwith'"]

[Text] Israel has asked Egypt to resume the autonomy negotiations. The request was handed to President Anwar as-Sadat in person by Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, during their meeting on Wednesday.

It was reported from Jerusalem that Mr as-Sadat did not reject the proposal and promised to look into the subject.

It is estimated in Israel that no immediate developments are to be expected in this connection before the Egyptian president returns from his European trip, during which he is scheduled to deliver an address to the European Parliament in Luxembourg.

In reports on the meeting it was stated that Mr as-Sadat is highly anxious about the dimensions of Soviet penetration into the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and expects the Reagan administration to adopt firm measures to halt it.

As-Sadat Messages

TA081138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer will head an education officials' delegation that will visit Egypt. This issue was concluded in Ambassador Ben-Elisar's conversation with President as-Sadat. I learned of the details today.

As I have said, the decision to invite Minister Zvulun Hammer to confer with President as-Sadat at the head of the Israeli education figures was made in the last talk held between Ambassador Ben-Elisar and the Egyptian President last year. The details of Minister Hammer's visit will be worked out in the coming days. Jerusalem views this as another gesture on the part of President as-Sadat, who wants to demonstrate his adherence to the peace process.

President as-Sadat sent a few interesting messages to the prime minister, as follows:

On the occasion of his departure for a visit to several European countries the Egyptian president emphasized he did not support the European initiative for the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict. This initiative can, under no circumstances, replace the Camp David accords.

President as-Sadat has repeated his position that the autonomy negotiations can be concluded this year. Jerusalem views this as another indication that President as-Sadat wishes to conclude the autonomy talks with Menahem Begin.

Another message: The Egyptian president has made it clear that he, too, objects to including the PLO in the negotiating process since he is aware that Israel will never consent to PLO's participation in the talks.

Finally it seems that Ambassador Ben-Elisar informed the Egyptian president of his intention to end his mission in Egypt in the middle of next month. It is now clear that Ambassador for Special Affairs Moshe Sason will replace Ben-Elisar as Israel's second ambassador to Egypt.

Cooperation Offer

TA081642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has offered Israel cooperation in making dozens of thousands of dunams of Egyptian soil bloom by drip irrigating [an Israeli patent] them. In his meeting with the Israeli ambassador to Egypt several days ago, President as-Sadat added that he had ordered his son in law, Usman Ahmad Usman, to draw up a plan to establish Israeli-style kibbutzim in Egypt. This information is included in a message sent by Ambassador Ben-Elisar to the prime minister in which he reported on his meeting with President as-Sadat. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, learned about that message.

It is not clear from President as-Sadat's remarks whether he is prepared to renew the autonomy talks at this stage. Our correspondent has learned that the Foreign Ministry director general had asked for clarifications on this matter from our ambassador to Cairo. During the conversation, the Egyptian president ruled out the Jordanian option as a possible way of solving the problems of the region, adding that there are enough people in the West Bank who would be able to represent the [local] populace at the time of the establishment of the autonomy.

Details of Meeting

TA082010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] In 2 days, President as-Sadat will appear before the European Parliament in Luxembourg. Our political correspondent says President as-Sadat will reject the European Middle East initiative and will emphasize that the Camp David accord is the sole and irreplaceable peace process. Statements to this effect were actually made to our ambassador in Egypt, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, last week. Dr Ben-Elisar reported to the Foreign Ministry on the meeting. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, reports some details of the meeting:

President as-Sadat told Dr Ben-Elisar: Personally I suspect that there are people in Europe who would like to drive a wedge between Israel and Egypt and even incite our countries against each other. The United States is an inseparable part of the peace negotiations; no one can change the Camp David accord and Europe must understand this, he said.

President as-Sadat emphasized that UN Resolution 242 is unchangeable, and it rules out the Jordanian option. He said Jordan will only be partner to the negotiations after the autonomy agreement is reached. The PLO is no partner to the negotiations, according to President as-Sadat, who maintains that there are enough public figures in the West Bank who could act as the leaders of the [local] people.

Ambassador Ben-Elisar asked the Egyptian president about the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. "It is not practical," [quotation in English] replied President as-Sadat. However, he added after some reflection: But why not? It is certainly possible.

In a message to the ambassador, the Foreign Ministry's director general asked for clarifications, maintaining that As-Sadat had said contradictory things. He asked the ambassador for his opinion.

Jerusalem Reaction

TA090953 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent Daliya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem political circles last night noted that President as-Sadat's position--as reflected in his meeting with Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Eliyahu Ben-Elisar last Wednesday--"was definitely encouraging." [paragraph continues]

It emerged from the talk that the Israeli and Egyptian Governments share similar views on various issues: As-Sadat's absolute objection to including new partners--such as Jordan, the Palestinians and the PLO--in the negotiations and his adherence to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords. The political circles also pointed out As-Sadat's outstanding reservation about the European activities and initiatives regarding the conflict in the area.

New Cairo Cable

TA090800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] In another cable from Cairo, Israel's ambassador to Egypt explains that President as-Sadat thinks that it is not practical at the moment to resume the autonomy talks. Dr Ben-Elisar was asked last night to provide explanations for President as-Sadat's contradictory remarks as expressed in his talk with the ambassador and summed up in Ben-Elisar's first cable which arrived at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. Following what was said in Cairo, political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer gives us his evaluation of whether there will be a breakthrough in the autonomy negotiations:

Ambassador Ben-Elisar, as mentioned earlier, believes that President as-Sadat does not now see any point in resuming the autonomy talks and he reported this to the director general of the Foreign Ministry. In his latest talks, Ben-Elisar tried to persuade the heads of the Egyptian administration--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Vice President Husni Mubarak and President as-Sadat--to agree to a resumption of the autonomy talks as soon as possible but, as I said, President as-Sadat replied that this was not practical but if Israel insists, then, very well. It seems, then, that Egypt will not refrain from participating in meetings of the working groups that will continue to discuss all sorts of issues connected with the substance of autonomy, but this will be in the knowledge that nothing will come out of all these meetings.

All eyes are again turned to Washington. The foreign ministers of Israel and Egypt, who will shortly be meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, will try to study the new administration's position on the talks. It appears that President as-Sadat has gotten himself into a situation in which there is almost no way out with regard to a continuation of the implementation of the peace process. The Israeli elections are on the threshold; the U.S. administration is now showing any great interest in the process which began during Carter's time and President as-Sadat is completely rejecting the possibility that Jordan and the PLO will be incorporated into the negotiating process. It appears, then, that Egypt's policy in the near future will take the form of attempts to talk with the Reagan administration, with the basis of the talks being Egypt's willingness for an agreement to increase strategic cooperation between the two countries and, as far as Israel is concerned, Egypt will continue to emphasize its desire to deepen the normalization. It is also against this background that we can explain the Egyptian president's willingness to cooperate with Israel in the development of desert areas and the establishment of kibbutzim in Egypt.

Let us recall that Ambassador Ben-Elisar's cable about his talk with President as-Sadat said that As-Sadat, in the talk, stressed the strong impression the visit to Israel made on the members of the Egyptian parliament's foreign affairs committee and the president also spoke about the impressive report the Egyptian agriculture minister gave after visiting Israel and how impressed he had been over Israel's agricultural achievements.

As for the European initiative for a solution to the Arab-Israel dispute, it should be said that, despite the fact that the president of Egypt, in his talk with Ben-Elisar, emphasized that, in his view, the Camp David agreements should be adhered to, it is not to be assumed that As-Sadat will come out in public against this initiative which does not serve Israel's objectives but does not necessarily not serve Egypt's objectives.

Burg Statement

TA091056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The head of the Israeli team for the autonomy talks, Yosef Burg, has said that if Egypt does not resume the autonomy talks this will be a breach of the Camp David agreements and Israel will have to draw conclusions from this violation. Minister Burg stressed that Israel, Egypt and the United States bound themselves to negotiate continuously and sincerely in order to complete the negotiations over the establishment of autonomy as soon as possible and all of Egypt's delaying and suspension tactics were ways of violating the agreement. Minister Burg warned that anyone who did not fulfill the commitment to conduct negotiations was giving rise to the suspicion that he would also not take care to fulfill other commitments he had undertaken. It was impossible to demand that Israel should be the partner that kept all its Camp David commitments while other parties did this selectively.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, comments that this sharp statement by Minister Burg was made after Israel's ambassador to Egypt explained that President as-Sadat did not see any point in a resumption of the autonomy talks at the moment. Dr Burg sharply condemned the person who had leaked Ambassador Ben-Elisar's cable about his talk with the president of Egypt. Dr Burg said that whoever had leaked that cable had damaged the country's security and should be made to account for this action. He complained about the deterioration in the arrangements of authority and rule as shown up by somebody disclosing the country's secrets.

SHAMIR OUTLINES ISSUES FOR WASHINGTON TALKS

TA061950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to correspondent Yoram Ronen "10 days before Shamir's departure for the United States": site of interview not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Shamir, on your upcoming visit to Washington, you will undoubtedly try to advance the political negotiations and the autonomy talks but do you not have the impression that the new administration only gives the appearance of wanting to maintain the negotiations, while it intends to postpone the practical implementation until after the Knesset elections?

[Answer] I do not think so. I think that the new administration is interested in advancing the process and I will, of course, discuss this. Apart from this, there are several issues that we must discuss now with the U.S. administration.

[Question] Would you be prepared to go into detail about which issues?

[Answer] Well, we must discuss supervision in Sinai, granting weapons to Saudi Arabia, the next stages in the autonomy negotiations, Israel's place in regional strategic deployment and many other issues.

[Question] You mentioned the weapons for Saudi Arabia. Will we be able to prevent U.S. offensive weapons being given to Saudi Arabia since, after all, it is clear that the United States will not be willing to move away from Saudi Arabia in order to come closer to us?

[Answer] Well, as far as we know, the decision has not yet been made.

[Question] That is, can we still influence the United States to stop offensive weapons being given to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] In any event, it is our duty to do that.

[Question] How?

[Answer] By persuasion.

[Question] Mr Shamir, on your visit to Washington, will you also try to organize a summit meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin?

[Answer] We may assume that this issue will be raised, and we may also be able to decide on the details of that meeting.

[Question] In other words, there will be such a meeting in the near future?

[Answer] I assume so.

[Question] The new U.S. secretary of defense, Weinberger, said that if we ask for it, the United States would be willing to consider establishing U.S. bases here. Will we ask for this?

[Answer] He also said that he would be very surprised if we ask for this, and I do not think I will surprise him.

[Question] That is, we will not ask for this? [Shamir nods] In the past, this issue was raised several times and it was dropped. Will this happen this time as well?

[Answer] Israeli policy has always been and remains that we should and can defend ourselves by ourselves.

Sinai Supervision Force

TA081209 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Feb 81 p 3

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel will demand that the United States implement the agreement on the establishment of a multinational force, or, alternatively, a U.S. force, to supervise the peace arrangements in Sinai before Israel implements the final withdrawal stage to the international border line between it and Egypt.

He intends to raise this issue of principle at his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and heads of the U.S. administration with whom he is to hold meetings soon in Washington.

Israel regards with gravity Washington's evasiveness to date on this issue.

In Jerusalem the opinion is being formed, and supported by security circles, that consideration should be given to a postponement of the withdrawal date until the supervision issue is settled, as Israel and the United States decided when the peace treaty was signed.

In his Washington talks Shamir intends to express Israel's concern over the intentions of the West, including the United States, to arm Saudi Arabia with offensive weapons.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT TO BE INVITED TO WASHINGTON

TA061953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] In reaction to reports published today saying that the U.S. administration is not inclined to invite Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Washington before the Knesset elections, our political correspondent has reported that, according to information in the possession of the prime minister's office, President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin will be invited for separate meetings with the U.S. President at the end of March or beginning of April. Political Correspondent Elimelekh Ram said that the staff of the prime minister's office today expressed understanding of the President's decision not to invite the prime minister on a date close to the elections, to avoid giving the impression of U.S. interference in the Israeli elections campaign.

CABINET MAJORITY ENDORSES BUDGET PROPOSAL

TA081413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Cabinet decided today to submit to the Knesset this week an amendment to the budget law that will in fact be the third budget this year. The Cabinet endorsed the budget proposal for the coming year totaling 206 billion shekels. It is assumed in the budget that the rate of inflation at the end of the next fiscal year will range between 90 and 98 percent. Our correspondent reports that the discussion over the budget was relatively short and the budget was approved by a majority vote. Minister Yosef Burg opposed the budget. In his opinion the budget does not resolve the problems of the local authorities. Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, abstained from voting because in his opinion more time should have been dedicated to the budget.

At the end of the meeting Minister David Levi said that the budget answers the economic and social needs necessary to preserve the status quo. Minister David Levi added that the budget contains no economic decrees but there will be no improvement in the standard of living.

Labor and Social Betterment Minister Yisra'el Katz said he decided to vote in favor of the budget after he had been promised another discussion on his ministry's budget. He estimated that 250 million shekels must be added to the social welfare budget.

Our correspondent states that an additional discussion will apparently be held on the defense budget later this year.

Further Report

TA081424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The subsidies and the new policy aimed at stopping the process of price rises have increased government spending by about 5 billion shekels. About half of this is included in the additional budget approved today by the Cabinet for the current fiscal year and the other half will be included in next year's budget, which was also approved by the Cabinet by a majority vote.

Next year's budget includes an interim addition to the framework budget proposed by former Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz. The general [monetary] reserves for next year have also been increased by 2.5 billion shekels. In addition, the Defense Ministry was allotted an addition of \$100 million to its foreign currency budget. A deficit of 9 billion shekels is expected in next year's budget.

KENYAFOREIGN MINISTER OPENS NEW U.S. EMBASSY IN NAIROBI

LD061214 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has said that Kenya will never condone terrorism of any form and strongly condemned terrorist movement in the world. Dr Ouko, who was officially opening the new U.S. Embassy building in Nairobi yesterday, said that the Kenya Government has drawn up tight security measures aimed at counteracting any form of terrorism and that it will join hands with antiterrorist countries to clamp down on terrorism.

The minister, who was flanked by the Nairobi mayor, Councillor Natahan Kahara, thanked the U.S. Government for putting up a permanent building in Nairobi to house its ambassadorial offices, adding that the move demonstrated the mutual understanding between the two countries.

Speaking about security reinforcement in the \$6 million computerized complex, the minister noted that the security arrangement was necessary to avoid any ugly incidents which had befallen several embassies in other countries. The minister was welcomed by the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Mr William Harrop, who commended the cordial relations between his country and Kenya.

NAIROBI REPORTS ON VISIT BY GABONESE PRESIDENT

Economic Cooperation Accord

LD061956 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Kenya and Gabon have agreed to establish economic cooperation between them in a bid to break their overreliance on markets outside the continent. The agreement was reached after talks between the visiting Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, and His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi at State House, Nairobi, this afternoon. The announcement was made during a luncheon hosted by His Excellency President Moi in honor of President Bongo, who is currently on a private visit to Kenya.

In consolidating the two countries' friendly ties and economic cooperation, the two leaders agreed to open liaison offices in their respective capital cities. President Bongo assured President Moi that his country will open the office early next month.

The two leaders condemned misguided ambition as the greatest cause of suffering in many African countries, adding that leaders in developing countries should put the interests of their people first. President Moi urged other African leaders to think of building a strong continent and always strive to raise standards of living for their people.

President Bongo said that he was trying to discourage wild ambition in his country and that his government aimed at giving equal opportunity to all citizens of that country. The visiting president said that his meeting with President Moi had been very fruitful because it had focused attention on how the two countries would benefit from one another as opposed to discussing ideologies. President Bongo said that his country would be pleased to import from Kenya what it could get from Europe. [sentence as heard]

Bongo Press Remarks

LD081504 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpt] President Omar Bongo of Gabon, who has been on a 4-day private visit to Kenya, left Nairobi for home this morning. He was seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi; the minister for basic education, Professor Jonathan Ngeno; and an assistant minister in the President's Office, Mr Isaac Salat.

Addressing a press conference at the airport before the departure of his guest, President Moi hailed the warm relations existing between Kenya and Gabon. He said that President Bongo's visit to Kenya helped to strengthen these relations. President Moi said that talks between himself and his guest touched on regional and international issues, but centered on bilateral matters. He invited the Gabonese leader to return to Kenya before the OAU meeting, scheduled to be held in Nairobi in July this year, so that he would see more of the country.

MINISTER WARNS PUBLICATION ABOUT SOWING CONFUSION

LD082130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpt] A minister of state in the President's Office, Mr Nicholas Biwott, has warned that Kenya would not tolerate irresponsible journalism aimed at confusing the country. Mr Biwott was told that an Arab was responsible for the New Year's Eve horrible explosion at the Norfolk Hotel and alleged that a Libyan-financed and Nairobi-based newspaper, THE VOICE OF AFRICA, reported the matter in a way that was aimed at confusing Kenyans. The state minister was conducting a fund-raising meeting for the Moi Girls High School in Eldoret yesterday.

He pointed out that Kenya was capable of handling its own affairs and that the government would be taking firm action against any publication whose aim was to create disunity among wananchi. Pointing out that Kenya was friendly to Arab nations, Mr Biwott said Kenya did not blame all Arab nations for the Norfolk explosion. He stressed that the new visa regulations would be observed. He assured visitors wishing to visit Kenya that their visa application forms would be dealt with without delay. As a friend of all countries, Kenya would not be used by anyone to attack another country.

SOMALIA

SSF ISSUES 'FINAL WARNING' TO SIAD BARRE

LD072054 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dear listeners, in view of the latest happenings in our country and the things to which the terror gang in power in our country has subjected the Somali people and those whom he [Siad Barre] has now assigned to oppress, liquidate and deceive the Somali people, the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] has issued a final warning. Abdullahi Jaji Elmi, acting secretary general of the SSF, here discusses the issue:

[Begin recording] In recent days we have been aware that the oppression against the Somali people by the terror gang of Afweyneh [Siad Barre] has been increasing day by day. Everyone is aware that in recent days the forces which handed over power to Afweyneh 11 years ago and which he has always used to oppress the Somali people, have now again been given full powers to oppress, liquidate and loot the Somali people since Afweyneh has suspended all the lying institutions he has been using to cheat the Somali people in the past 11 years.

Afweyneh has now started to massacre the Somali people, although earlier he used to send people to so-called courts, headed by Mahmud Yusuf Gelle. But now that he cannot trust that court he has assigned members of the armed forces, with not one civilian among them, to carry out all court business, saying: You are the law, you have the guns and now you have the power, so carry on.

After the terror gang of Mogadishu led by Afweyneh had taken this move, the SSF, which has vowed to protect the Somali people, has taken action to keep Afweyneh's stooges busy and at the same time to safeguard the Somali people from the heinous acts of the terror gang. The steps taken by the SSF were to start the war in the center of the major towns instead of massacring the people in the villages and the countryside.

These actions have become a move that has brought about harm to people who are blameless. This has happened and we have seen it. And for that reason the SSF, while doing its utmost to protect the safety and respect of the Somali people, will at the same time continue with such acts and incursions in the major towns throughout the country by exploding bombs and other acts which they consider likely to destroy Afweyneh's regime.

We are certain that if people are not careful about such blasts, even though the front will not go for places where the general masses reside or the diplomatic residential areas, it is likely that errors can happen. A person who is in a place where he is not supposed to be can get hurt. And for that reason, and although such errors might not take place, the SSF warns and informs the Somali people and the respectable innocent people of the Somali community and the foreign diplomats in our country to steer clear of places where the terror gang are addressing the public--sports gatherings and similar places, cinemas and all the large government offices, because the SSF's action to check the terror gang's move to liquidate and loot the Somali people will happen in places such as those we have mentioned. Therefore every one of you should do everything possible to safeguard your lives. Each of you is responsible for the protection of his own life.

For that reason the SSF tells the general masses of Somalia to beware of the places where Afweyneh and his stooges are addressing the public, where the front will carry out its sacred duties. At cinemas, sports gatherings and all the other places where people gather the SSF will perform its sacred duties, so all of you look after yourselves as the SSF will not be responsible for your lives. If Afweyneh urges you or lures you to such gatherings and you get hurt, then you and Afweyneh are responsible and not the front. Do not say that you have not been warned against problems or injuries which might afflict you or your family.

The SSF, while doing its utmost to protect the Somali people and particularly those who are innocent, cannot guarantee the safety of all those who do not follow or take seriously our final warning tonight.

The SSF will safeguard the respect and dignity of our country and will attempt to safeguard the diplomats and all their staff; the SSF will safeguard all the officials of international organizations, because these people are in our territory and they are guests, as they are representing their countries and organizations here in Somalia.

We warn diplomats to beware of the offices of the terror gang, places where they are giving speeches, official parties to which they will be invited, because the front has reached a final decision not to withhold any means against the terror gang.

The front has decided to wage open war against the terror gang wherever it may be in the country. The front has decided to hurt anyone who has wronged the Somali masses--they will suffer a similar fate. This applies to anybody, mature or otherwise, anyone, highly-placed or a mere stooge in the countryside. You will not be forgiven and the front will take drastic action against all who inflict any form of suffering on the Somali people--these people will suffer a similar fate. So all of you beware of those who have wronged Somali society, stay away from such people for a bullet meant for such persons who have committed crimes against Somali society might hit you.

If any of you are hit by a bullet meant for Afweyneh and his stooges, you will have only yourselves to blame and nobody else. So all of you beware and do not cry tomorrow and say that we have not given you enough warning. These are warnings to the Somali people and the foreign diplomats and representatives of international organizations who are our guests.

All these actions are meant to hasten the fall of Afweyneh and his terror gang, to check and put a stop to all the massacres currently being waged by Afweyneh's stooges throughout the country. All this is meant for the hard-hearted so-called soldiers--not all soldiers are guilty of crimes against the Somali people--so every one of you be on guard for yourself.

If the terror gang aggrieves anybody in the countryside or villages we pledge that we will avenge them in the major towns where the terror gang thinks it is safe from the front's reach. We have taken an oath to protect the Somali people and we have a sacred duty.

Earlier, the world believed that Afweyneh was the lawful representative of the Somali people but now this has been proven untrue and the world can see that the SSF is the lawful representative of the Somali people. The SSF is determined to protect the Somali people from all enemies. The world has now realized that Afweyneh and his stooges are nothing but a bunch of criminals who are only out to kill and loot the property of the Somali people.

We will do our utmost to fulfill our sacred duty as we pray to God to assist us in carrying out our obligations and save our people from all manner of grievances and check all evil and harmful acts against the Somali masses. May God be with us.

TANZANIA

NYERERE, SWAPO'S NUJOMA DISCUSS SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Nujoma Statements

LD061628 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--SWAPO has warned puppets in Namibia against accepting bogus independence from the racists. SWAPO President Ndugu Sam Nujoma has said the puppets should not be fooled into accepting bogus independence from the racists as the wave of Namibian liberation is continuing to strengthen.

Ndugu Nujoma was talking to reporters on his arrival today at Dar es Salaam Airport from Ethiopia. He said that the racists will leave Namibia--it is now only a question of time. And so, he added, the puppets will only be fooling themselves if they accept bogus independence, for their rule, like that of the racists themselves, will be unable to withstand the onslaught of SWAPO. Ndugu Nujoma was referring to racist plots to grant independence to puppet parties in Namibia not recognized by the United Nations. SWAPO is the party recognized by the United Nations as the only representative of the people of Namibia.

On the unsuccessful Geneva conference on Namibian independence, Ndugu Nujoma condemned the racists for deliberately wrecking the talks because they were afraid of a SWAPO victory in a general election. He added that after the racists wrecked the Geneva talks SWAPO intensified its military and political struggle but is ready to attend another conference with the racists on the future of Namibia.

Ndugu Sam Nujoma pointed out that he is going to New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Conference where he will appeal for further moral and material support to enable SWAPO to continue intensifying its struggle against the racists. During his stay in Dar es Salaam Ndugu Nujoma will brief Mwalimu Nyerere on the position of the liberation struggle, especially since the failure of the Geneva conference. President Nyerere is the chairman of the six frontline states.

Nyerere Remarks

LD081520 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 8 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The chairman of the frontline states in the liberation of Southern Africa, Mwalimu Nyerere, has stressed that the intensification of the war is a top priority in the liberation of Namibia. He said that although the struggle might take a long time, an important factor for the people of Namibia is to intensify their internal power in the country. Mwalimu Nyerere was speaking today in Dar es Salaam after being briefed by the president of SWAPO, Ndugu Sam Nujoma, on the current situation in the liberation war in Namibia.

President Nyerere assured SWAPO that the frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa would continue to support the people of Namibia in their heroic struggle for the liberation of their country. Mwalimu told the SWAPO leader that the Namibian nationalists must be fully prepared for the struggle and intensify their efforts to destroy the Boers, since the latter are so arrogant in their attitude on the liberation of Namibia. Mwalimu added that Africa fully understands that South Africa depends on support from its allies, but, Mwalimu said, the Boers' allies stop the wind of destruction resulting from the intensifying liberation war.

Earlier, Ndugu Nujoma told Mwalimu Nyerere that the current situation in Namibia is grave. He said the Boers had started to embark on aggressive activities against and are trying to eliminate the people of Namibia, especially those not involved in political activities. He explained that the Boers are indiscriminately killing innocent people.

Ndugu Nujoma also told Mwalimu that SWAPO will call for a special session of the UN General Assembly in which it will impress on the Security Council the need to impose mandatory sanctions against the South African regime.

After his talks with Mwalimu, the Namibian leader and his delegation left for Lusaka where they might have similar talks with President Kaunda of Zambia before proceeding back to SWAPO headquarters in Luanda.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD061946 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a 3-day holiday [as heard] as the guest of President Nyerere. According to a State House spokesman, the president is accompanied by his wife, a member of the Frelimo Central Committee, Ndugu Marcelino dos Santos, and the interior minister, Ndugu Mariano Matsinhe. Ndugu Machel was received at the airport by his host, President Nyerere, Vice President Ndugu Jumbe and other party and government officials.

7 Feb Departure

LD071932 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 7 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Samora Machel of Mozambique has left for home after a 2-day unofficial visit to Tanzania. The Mozambique leader was accompanied by his wife, Ndugu Graca Simbine; the Frelimo secretary for economic policy, Ndugu Marcelino dos Santos; and the minister for the interior, Ndugu Mariano Matsinhe. To see him off at the airport were his host, President Nyerere; the vice president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe; the prime minister, Ndugu Msuya, and other party and government leaders.

UGANDACOOPERATIVES MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY

LD051208 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The American ambassador to Uganda, Mr Gordon Beyer, and the director of USAID, Mr Burke, have called on the minister of cooperatives and markets, Mr Yona Kanyomozi, in his office in Kampala. Mr Kanyomozi thanked the ambassador for the assistance America is giving Uganda. He told the ambassador that Uganda needs American assistance, especially in the expansion of USAID programs in Uganda and providing more technical assistance.

Ambassador Beyer assured the minister of his country's assistance in the provision of steel and other materials to enhance the production of hoes at the Jinja tools factory. Ambassador Beyer also promised the minister that America will soon provide the Ministry of Cooperatives and Markets with more farming seeds and other agricultural inputs.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD061608 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Uganda and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cooperation in the scientific, cultural and educational fields this year. The agreement, which was signed today by the Uganda minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, and the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Sergey Bukin, will also serve as a basis for other agreements in other areas where Uganda needs assistance.

Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will offer scholarships to economical institutions and technical institutions to enable Uganda students to go to the Soviet Union for further training in technical fields. Experts and teachers will also be sent to Uganda to teach in Uganda. Dr Picho Owiny described the agreement as a step forward in the relationship between the two countries.

OBOTE, MINISTER MEET IMF TEAM, DISCUSS AID

Obote Statements

LD071532 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Feb 81 EA

[Text] President Apollo Milton Obote has reemphasized that the government of Uganda will control public expenditures, divert resources to the productive sector, maintain security and organize proper administration of finance. The president was addressing members of the IMF delegation to Uganda, diplomats from donor countries and various international organizations at the International Conference Center in Kampala.

Dr Obote said that the government is doing all in its power to impress upon the people of Uganda that the responsibility of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country lies in their hands. He explained that one of the past governments of Uganda had put wrongly priority on aid without realizing that aid should supplement the work of the people themselves. He stressed that the Ugandans should show the world that they are doing something for their country.

On the political issue, Dr Obote pointed out that the government had been trying to set this issue correctly, especially in matters related to security. He said the government has decided to resolve security problems by freezing the number of personnel in the army and keeping it at present level for the time being. The president said that since the government did not want the army to be a permanent feature on the streets, it is removing them from road blocks and replacing them with members of the police force.

The president thanked all the countries that have assisted Uganda in the training of the police force and appealed for more help because, he said, the present force is not enough. He emphasized that security means that the people of Uganda should learn to respect each other and value human life. Dr Obote said that the government is very keen to create good relations with neighboring countries respectively. He assured the delegates that Uganda is doing very well in this endeavor. The president pointed out that he had taken the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance to organize proper administration of finance.

He stressed that the government is trying to curtail unnecessary expenditure and promised that any aid would be utilized properly. He appealed to the foreign countries and international organizations to assist Uganda especially in the production sector. He said: There is a curious production pattern in Uganda today because the agricultural sector for export had collapsed and there is a strain on the few sectors left. The president explained that since there has been dangerous shift from monetary subsistence economy, the government is faced with the challenge of encouraging farmers to grow coffee, cotton and tea which had been the leading export from Uganda.

The head of the IMF delegation, Mr (Callender), told the president that he had been moved by the seriousness of the situation with respect to the economy and the improvement of the country. He said that they would try to respond as quickly as possible to Uganda's financial needs. The meeting was also attended by the ministers involved in the talks with the delegation.

Minister of State

LD081604 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The minister of state for agriculture and forestry, Dr Patrick Rubaihayo, has said that a sum of over 1 and 1/2 billion shillings is required for the rehabilitation of agriculture in the country. Addressing the visiting International Monetary Fund [IMF] team, Dr Rubaihayo said the amount was justifiable because the economy of this country depends on agriculture. It contributes over 50 percent of gross national product and 65 percent of government revenue. The minister informed the team that agricultural and forestry industries were faced with difficulties because the deposed military regime of dictator Amin ignored them. The liberation war and the subsequent prolonged drought, he added, have adversely affected agricultural production. He told them that the government plans to rehabilitate the existing productive capacity in order to generate foreign exchange and lay a foundation for future growth. When the agricultural and forestry sector is fully rehabilitated, he said, production will climb higher than that of the past.

Mr Rubaihayo was grateful to meet the IMF team at the time Uganda needs assistance to realize its objective in rehabilitating the economy of the country. He also said that at the moment Uganda needs to negotiate with all its creditors for the write-off of the accumulated debts or reschedule of loan repayments. Uganda also needs to negotiate import credit facilities since, he said, we cannot afford to pay cash on delivery for all our requirements.

Present were the commissioner of agriculture, Mr (Osubani); the general manager, Wood Industries Corporation, Mr (Bitarakwate); and the chief agricultural economist, Mr (Kahangire).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICDACKO ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR 1 MAR

AB061110 Paris AFP in French 0938 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bangui, 6 Feb (AFP)--Presidential elections in the CAR will take place on 1 March and those for the legislature and municipalities soon afterwards, it was announced by the head of state, Mr David Dacko, in a radio and television broadcast to the nation on Thursday night.

Mr Dacko, who spoke a little after the official proclamation of the final results of the referendum on the draft constitution, said the calm, dignity and enthusiasm with which his compatriots went about the voting on 1 February and the approval given to the draft constitution are clear indications of the country's political maturity.

President Dacko then appealed to his compatriots to exercise restraint so that these consultations will take place in an atmosphere of calm. All of Africa and the international community is closely watching our experience at establishing a new democracy in the CAR, he declared.

The head of state called on Central African politicians also to exercise self-control and rise above petty squabbles so that the election campaign may take place in an orderly and peaceful manner. I am sure, he said, that you will be able to appreciate the challenge of these consultations, which will enable us to bring the establishment of democratic institutions in the Central African Republic to a successful end.

CHADOAU'S KODJO REPORTS ON DISCUSSIONS WITH GOUKOUNI

AB080758 Paris AFP in French 0723 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 February (AFP)--Mr Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, announced on Friday that the Chadian president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, has agreed to allow an OAU commission to visit Chad and to the principle of holding elections under the auspices of the OAU.

On the neutral force, Mr Kodjo continued, the Chadian president expressed his desire to consult his government on all the decisions contained in the Lome resolution but he did not express basic opposition to the idea of a neutral force.

The OAU secretary general made these statements to the AFP following an impromptu 2-day visit on Thursday and Friday to Ndjamena during which he held a 2-hour meeting with the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

According to Mr Kodjo the Chadian head considers that rapid elections could clarify the situation but that he does not have the means to organize them immediately. Mr Edem Kodjo pointed out that he and president Goukouni thoroughly examined the situation in Chad, with particular reference to the problem of the withdrawal of external forces from Chad. My aim, he said, was to promote the idea of sending to Chad an OAU control commission to supervise the elections, in accordance with the organization's resolutions.

There is going to be a change in the approach to the Chadian problem, Mr Kodjo told AFP. Consultations will take place very soon to discuss the problem of security in Chad for which the GUNT requires guarantees, Mr Kodjo added. This question, he added, is the main priority of the Chadian Government which considers that the withdrawal of the Libyan forces is closely linked with its security.

Mr Kodjo, who described his discussions with President Goukouni and several GUNT ministers including Mr Ahamet Acyl, minister of foreign affairs as positive, concluded by saying that before any action is taken in Chad it must be discussed as much as possible with the Chadian authorities. It will be recalled that on Tuesday President Goukouni accused the OAU of adopting resolutions on Chad in his absence, during a press conference in Ndjamena.

CONGO

BRAZZAVILLE CITES CONCERN OVER NEUTRON BOMB

ABO61344 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] Halt the neutron bomb! Halt nuclear weapons! This is how one can sum up the deep concern of international opinion with regard to the new U.S. policy. Attention has been drawn to the dangerous conjunction between the decision taken by NATO in Brussels in December 1979 concerning the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the reintroduction of the plan to produce and deploy the American neutron bomb.

The U.S. decision entails the danger of worsening tension between the East and the West and is liable to involve Western Europe in an armed conflict. Since the announcement of this decision by the United States, several daily newspapers and magazines have reserved entire columns in order to fully express the very strong reactions of certain countries.

GABON

AFRICA NO 1 RADIO STATION INAUGURATED 7 FEB

AB081239 Paris AFP in French 0734 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Moyabi (Southeast Gabon), 8 Feb (AFP)--Africa No 1, the most powerful radio station in Africa with its 4 transmitters of 500 kw each, was inaugurated on Saturday at Moyabi (500 km from Libreville) by Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, French Minister of Cooperation and Defense Robert Galley and Gabonese Minister of Information and Telecommunications Zacharie Myboto.

The Moyabi international transmitting station, which is located on a 700-meter high plateau at the heart of the tropical forest, was constructed with 15 billion CFA francs of Gabonese funds and 1 billion CFA francs of French funds.

The French financial company for radio broadcasting, Sofirad, is partner--with 40 percent of the shares--with Gabon, which holds the remaining 60 percent of the capital of Africa No 1. The Sofirad has furnished the new station with a dozen engineers, journalists and emcees. The studios located in Libreville are linked with Moyabi by microwave.

As a commercial radio station, Africa No 1 will broadcast 18 hours per day. Radio France International will rent 6 1/2 hours of transmission time daily, preferably occurring in the evening, when Radio France International is hard to hear in Africa. Africa No 1 will also make its own Gabonese programs, as well as advertisements, and it will grant transmission time to religious organizations.

In his speech, Mr Robert Galley observed that the voice of France now has a very powerful relay which will make it possible to improve the quality of its reception in an area where the French language is an irreplaceable common heritage.

According to the French minister, Africa No 1 confirms its cultural and francophone mission in a spirit hoped for by Africans at a time when greed from all sides and unbridled appetites threaten the pursuit of development in a stable environment. He added that Africa No 1 can deeply influence the development of Africa by strengthening its cohesion in the direction of unity and peace.

For his part, the Gabonese minister of information thanked the French Government for its material and moral assistance before expressing the belief that Africa No 1 is a further landmark in the establishing of an international communications order. For Mr Myboto, the Moyabi station will, as an African radio station, perpetuate African culture, promote trade links through its advertisements and insure the spreading of French, which is our national language.

Lastly, Mr Philippe Giscard d'Estaing, the president of Thomson-CSF, which supplied most of the technical equipment of Moyabi, pointed out that with its 22 aerial curtains that can aim in seven different directions on 5.9 to 21 MegaHertz shortwave, the transmitter can reach South American and all of Europe.

ZAIRE

ARRESTED COMMISSIONERS TRANSFERRED FOR DISORDER

AB061052 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0930 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 6 Feb (AZAP)--The Department of Territorial Administration yesterday published departmental Decree No 006/81 of 5 February 1981. According to this decree, the 13 former people's commissioners initially sent to their regions of origin are to be removed from the chief towns of these regions and transferred to other regional chief towns in Zaire.

This second transfer is motivated by the fact that since their transfer to their regions of origin, the former people's commissioners have been doing their utmost to create disorder and agitation by all means.

Departmental Decree No 006/81 of 5 February 1981 amending certain provisions of Decree No 0001/81 of 19 January 1981 relating to the transfer of 13 former people's commissioners to their regions of origin and forbidding them to go beyond the borders of the chief towns of the said regions:

The state commissioner for territorial administration, considering the constitution and especially its Articles 102 and 103; considering Law No 73-017 of 5 January 1973 which modified and completed sections 2 of volume 2 as well as sections 6 and 7 of volume 4 of the penal code; considering ordinance No 72-041 of 30 August 1972 relating to the organization of the National Gendarmerie of Zaire and especially its Articles 68 and 69; considering departmental decree No 0001/81 of 19 January 1981 relating to the transfer of 13 former people's commissioners to their regions of origin and forbidding them to go beyond the borders of the chief towns of the said regions; considering the reports of the governors of the said regions on the behavior of the former people's commissioners in the chief towns; considering the fact that since their transfer to the chief towns of their regions of origin the former people's commissioners have been doing their utmost to create disorder and agitation by all means and judging that it is necessary to transfer them to other places in order to safeguard public order.

Article 1. The 13 people's commissioners initially transferred to their regions of origin should be removed to the chief towns of the following regions: Bandundu: Biringanine Mugaruga; Haut-Zaire: Ngalula Pandanjila, Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba, Makanda Mpinda Shambuyi, and Kanana Tshiongo; Shaba: Kasala Kalomba, Kapita Shabangi, Ngoy Mukendi and Mbombo Lona; Kivu: Dia Oken-A-Mbel; Kasai Oriental: Lumbu Maloba Ndoba, Kyungu Wa-K-Mwanza and Lusanga Ngiele.

Article 2. The persons concerned are bound to remain in the chief towns of the above-mentioned regions and should under no circumstances and for any reason go beyond the borders of the said chief towns.

Article 3. The governors of Bandundu, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Kivu, Shaba and Haut-Zaire regions are severally in charge of the execution of this decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 5 February 1981. [signed] Duga Kugbe Toro, member of the MPR Central Committee.

GUINEAMINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECIDES ON NEW MINISTRIES

AB061422 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] At the Ministerial Council meeting held on Monday, 2 February 1981, it was decided that three new ministries should be created, namely: a Ministry for State Farms and Cooperatives, a Ministry for Middle Level Technical Education and Professional Training, and another Ministry for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises.

On the proposals of the secretary general of the party, a cabinet reshuffle was carried out to give these new ministries their substantive ministers to ensure their effective functioning.

It was also decided that the secretariat of state for cooperation should be upgraded into a Ministry of International Cooperation.

IVORY COASTPAPER EXAMINES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AB071141 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7-8 Feb 81 pp 1, 24

[Auguste Miremont editorial: "The Harder Task Begins"]

[Excerpts] The government has been formed, so the suspense has ended. Ivorians no longer have this favorite theme of conversation. FRATERNITE-MATIN has already explained in its columns the reasons leading to the formation of a new government, that is: geopolitical criteria, efficiency, inclusion of the youth in the government to bring about change, and the retention of 20 former members of government to ensure continuity.

Let us recall that in fact the change, that is, the evolution towards increased democracy was not accompanied by anarchy nor by the destruction of positive gains acquired during 20 years of national sovereignty. A certain Asian country which plunged into a violent and hate-filled 'cultural revolution' has not completely overcome it and is still settling scores with the main authors of that cruel tragedy. The Ivory Coast, which is as peaceful, realistic and cautious as its head of state, could not have afforded to copy such destabilizing and bloody experiences, as it has learned its lesson from the example of regimes toppled because of their regressive conservative policies and selfishness. Such regimes, which were preoccupied with protecting their privileges, did not understand that their people aspired to more freedom and ample rights to participate in decision-making.

Our country, therefore, chose to develop continuously, according to its own political norms and to preserve stability, social peace and development within the framework of a renovated party.

The hardest task begins now. The machine has to start running again. Social and economic programs must be revived, investment must be encouraged, traders and industrialists must regain confidence and become more competitive, unpopular social measures must be applied gradually, etc., etc.

The overall national economic situation, as we all know, is bleak because of the world crisis. Inflation and unemployment have become our daily lot as has been the case for a long time in the industrialized countries which have found no other solution to their problems than to engage in limited protectionism and to send home immigrant workers, unfortunate scapegoats who were so naive as to think that they could start their lives afresh in their land of exile considered as the land of liberty and fraternity.

With regard to these difficulties, the cabinet reshuffle, as conceived by President Houphouet-Boigny, is judicious. Two-thirds of the members of the new government, members of the former government and, therefore, experienced men who are well acquainted with their fields and the problems referred to with which they have already been confronted and for which they have surely thought out adequate solutions, are better prepared than newcomers to tackle the delicate tasks awaiting them.

In fact what do we see on the world front? The decline in the prices of agricultural raw materials, against which the head of state undertook a merciless battle; the desire of the new American administration, which is seeking to reduce expenditure, to mercilessly cut back aid to the Third World, even food aid; the inability of the FAO to build up its stock of food aid in spite of appeals to OPEC and affluent nations; the tendency of certain African leaders to impose their imperialism on others because they possess petrodollars; the serious penetration of the Russians on our continent due to the lack of understanding of our Western partners for our development problems and their failure to help us overcome our poverty which is the essential cause of destabilization in some of our countries; international terrorism and torture as a means of government; excessive arming at the expense of food and which constitutes a prosperous market for arms exporters who consider their sales as a means of balancing their budgets.

Here at home, in spite of our economic and social achievements, a lot remains to be done--our authorities do not hide this fact--to stamp out inequalities and insure social justice and, among other things, to reduce the cost of living, develop food production and also encourage people to become more humble, duty-conscious and efficient. This is an important mission and the ministers will be required to set the example. They must avoid settling scores with X and Y--there have been cases of this in the past--because they suspect X or Y of having wished for their departure or because they consider them to be prospective successors. The issues at stake are too serious for one to ignore. Unity, which the 'Old Man' [President Houphouet-Boigny] advocates and for which he fights body and soul, should not remain a vain word.

Honorable ministers, President Houphouet-Boigny has put his faith in you. Learn to deserve it. The future of our country and the well-being of Ivoirians will depend on your decisions and actions. Misery creates destabilization, therefore your responsibility is a very heavy one.

LIBERIA

DOE PRAISES FRANCE; NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

AB060810 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Head of state Master Sergeant Doe yesterday praised the traditional ties existing between Liberia and France since independence. Sergeant Doe was speaking at the executive mansion when the new French ambassador to Liberia, Mr Robert (de la) Santas, presented him his letters of credence. The Liberian leader praised succeeding French ambassadors to Liberia for their significant contributions to the development of a strong and sustained relationship between France and Liberia. He made special reference to the increase in French technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, education and health.

Master Sergeant Doe told the French ambassador that the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government believes in freedom, justice and equality and was committed to protecting the lives of all its citizens.

In his letters of credence, Ambassador (Santas) said that France acknowledges the historical changes in Liberia and hopes that the PRC government will accomplish its task of redemption. The new French ambassador said that during his tenure of office he will help to increase understanding and cooperation between Liberia and France.

DOE WARNS AGAINST INTRODUCING NEW IDEOLOGIES

AB081317 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the ruling PRC [People's Redemption Council], Master Sergeant Doe, and head of state of Liberia has warned or has assured the Liberian people that the PRC is in no way intending to change the political ideology of the Liberian nation. Chairman Doe said Liberia's political ideology will remain the same as long as he was head of state. The Liberian leader gave the assurance yesterday at the executive mansion in Monrovia when commenting on rumors that certain government officials were intending to introduce ideologies alien to the Liberian people's way of life. He said no intellectual should think that he could introduce any new ideology which our people are not familiar with. He pointed out that anyone found trying to introduce ideologies alien to Liberian way of life during the revolutionary era in this country will be dealt with according to military discipline.

Head of state Doe cautioned those who were interested in changing the already established way of life in this country to refrain from such attitudes.

Master Sergeant Doe also reminded the Liberian people that the government was being run by the PRC and not by political movements whose activities have been suspended, like the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA, and the People's Progressive Party, PPP. Head of state Doe then said that when he visited Grand Bassa county last year during his five-county tour or during his nationwide tour, he told the Liberian nation that the execution of former government officials had been halted but warned yesterday that if anyone was found creating an atmosphere to disorganize the nation, that person would be arrested and face a firing squad if found guilty of the crime.

NIGERIASHAGARI RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM GOUKOUNI

AB061705 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] President Shagari today received a special message from President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad. The country's minister of justice, Mr (Mehi Rigaza), who delivered the message, expressed President Oueddei's gratitude to Nigeria for its effort to ensure peace in Chad. President Shehu Shagari gave the assurance that Nigeria would continue to contribute to efforts aimed at securing a lasting peace in that country.

BENUE STATE COLLEGE CLOSES AFTER DEMONSTRATIONS

AB070804 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Another report from Benue State states that the Murtala College of Art, Science and Technology, Markudi has been closed down indefinitely. The closure followed students' boycott of lectures and violent demonstrations. The decision to close the institution was taken at a joint meeting of the state Ministry of Education, the college governing council and the school administration.

BRIEF

Soviet Delegation in Bissau--It was learned on Friday that a Soviet delegation headed by Mr Vladislav Kryzhevskiy, deputy minister of the fishing industry, arrived in Bissau on Thursday to participate in the fourth session of the joint Soviet-Guinean Fishing Commission. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 7 Feb 81 AB]

LESOTHOGOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANC

LD061210 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has condemned the recent attack by racist South African commandos on the African National Congress freedom fighters' bases in Mozambique which left 11 freedom fighters dead and destroyed three houses. In a press statement issued in Nairobi yesterday by the Lesotho high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Ntlhakana, the high commissioner said that the attack was seen as an attempt by the apartheid regime to deter neighboring countries from giving refuge to the victims of apartheid. Mr Ntlhakana noted that his country has expressed solidarity with the Mozambique Government to defend its territory, citizens and her property, adding that punitive actions by the racists on black nationalists will not change the situation in South Africa. He said that the solution to the problem in the region lay with the complete removal of apartheid in South Africa.

MADAGASCARDISSIDENT LEADER MAY JOIN FRONT, BE RELEASED

AB061545 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 6 Feb (AFP)--Monja Jaona, leader of the Malagasy dissident National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar [Monima], who has been under house arrest since late November 1980, has sent a message to head of state Didier Ratsiraka, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijane said on Thursday.

On 16 January the Malagasy head of state asked the nationalist leader to join the ranks of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR), the embryonic unique party which brings together six factions and which is the sole legal and authorized framework for political activity in Madagascar.

Therefore, observers in Antananarivo do not rule out the possibility that Monja Jaona and his party may join the FNDR, which they left in June 1977, and that Mr Jaona, a long-standing member of the opposition, will be released in the near future.

On behalf of the Malagasy Revolution Vanguard (Arema), Chairman Ratsiraka's party, the prime minister stated in a television broadcast that a letter had been sent to the FNDR for its attentive examination and decision.

Monja Jaona was arrested at Antananarivo in late November 1980, when he left his fief of Tulear in the extreme southwest of Madagascar and came to the highlands to hold a political meeting in the Malagasy capital.

SOUTH AFRICAFOREIGN MINISTER WARNS MOZAMBIQUE ON HARBORING ANC

LD071200 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has told the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, that his country is committed to act against the threat terrorism poses to its people whether the attacks originate within South Africa or in a neighboring country. In a letter dealing with the attack by the South African defense force on hideouts of the African National Congress in and around Maputo in Mozambique last weekend, Mr Botha says a country which actively or passively exports terrorism and subversion and harbors terrorists will have to bear the consequences.

Mr Botha said Mozambique had been warned that unless steps were taken to put an end to terrorist activities South Africa would be forced to take appropriate steps. In his letter the foreign minister points out that the raid on Maputo was directed solely at ANC terrorists and that everything possible was done to avoid contact with Mozambican troops and civilians. South Africa had evidence that attacks on an industrial installation and on public buildings in South Africa, as well as the holding of hostages in a bank, had been planned and launched from the ANC premises in Maputo.

The time had come for the countries cooperating with the terrorists to make a clear choice between constructive development and violent destruction. South Africa was ready to cooperate with and assist those wanting to develop their countries and in promoting peace and stability.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CLAIMS OF THREATENED ATTACK DISMISSED

LD071202 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A spokesman for the South African defense force has described claims by Mozambique that it fears an imminent attack by South African forces as absurd. Commenting on reports from Maputo he said Mozambique was stretching its propaganda very far with the claims. Mozambique's foreign minister, Mr Chissano, has told the United Nations that South African forces are concentrated on the frontier between the two states and that South African aircraft frequently violate his country's air space.

In addition, South African railways personnel, who helped to run the port of Maputo and the railway lines to the Transvaal, are being withdrawn from Mozambique. A South African spokesman at the United Nations has said that there are legitimate security reasons for the temporary withdrawal of the railwaymen from Mozambique.

SWAPO DELEGATE VIEWS REAGAN SUPPORT FOR PRETORIA

LD091032 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] A member of the SWAPO delegation to the recent Geneva talks, Mr Crispin Matongo, said if the Reagan administration supports South Africa's attitude towards South-West Africa it would be an enemy of the people of the territory. Speaking in Windhoek, Mr Matongo said when Mr Reagan became President of the United States, South Africa had rejoiced in the hope that he would give Pretoria more support than former President Carter. He accused the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of raising the problem of United Nations impartiality in its recognition of SWAPO as the sole representative of the people of South-West Africa to complicate the Geneva talks.

TALKS WITH WINDHOEK LEADERS HELD IN CAPE TOWN

LD071130 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Two of the biggest political parties in South-West Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] and AKTUR [Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles], have said at talks in Cape Town with the South African Government that a more effective government is needed in the territory. The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said that the other political parties in South-West Africa could become involved in a provisional government of national unity. This could be achieved on the basis of a larger National Assembly and Council of Ministers and in accordance with the present constitution introduced by the administrator general.

A member of the Executive Committee of the National Party in South-West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, said the party might agree to an enlarged National Assembly and Council of Ministers. He described the talks in Cape Town as successful although the position was, as he put it, very delicate.

Two parties indicated at the talks that they wished to obtain constitutional assurances before the United Nations plan for South-West Africa is implemented. Both the Federal Party and the Namibia Independence Party said they remained committed to the implementation of Resolution 435, but suggested alternative methods to overcome the constitutional problems in the United Nations plan.

Prime Minister's Comment

LD070613 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says Resolution 435 of the United Nations plan for a settlement in South-West Africa can be put into operation only if the demands made on numerous occasions by the internal parties of the territory is met--namely that it should be implemented in an impartial manner. In an interview with Radio RSA after 2 days of talks with the internal leaders of South-West Africa, Mr Botha said that matters about which there was still not clarity would have to be cleared up to the satisfaction of all. If this did not happen, the resolution could not be implemented.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE EXPLAINS COMMITMENT TO INTEGRATE FORCES

LD061606 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0410 GMT 6 Feb 81 CA

[Excerpt] The prime minister yesterday warned that to demobilize large numbers of former combatants and send them jobless and disgruntled into the streets of Zimbabwe's cities would pose a great threat to the chances of consolidating peace in the country. He was applauded from all sides of the house [Parliament] when he defended the government's plan to build a large national army to absorb the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army], ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] and former Rhodesian forces and then to offset its cost to the nation by training it to undertake constructive and productive roles. Comrade Mugabe told critics of the country's level of defense spending and of the size of the planned national army that his government has a clear commitment under the Lancaster House agreement to give former combatants a choice of a service career. Adding that this option cannot be denied them, Comrade Mugabe said barracks that are being built with part of the supplementary vote are being sited all around Zimbabwe. He also said that integration into the national army is progressing at the rate of three battalions a month and that he described as quite fast.

He told the house that new measures are already being taken to avoid a repetition of the recent army pay and rations scandal. He pointed out that the government is introducing a system of identification of all persons in the Zimbabwe National Army and the assembly points, which he hopes will go some way towards tightening control. Comrade Mugabe said for years now millions of dollars of army money had been unaccounted for yet the previous parliament had gone voting fresh money for defense. The prime minister hoped that all members will support the government's efforts to speed up the process of army integration as well as bringing peace and tranquility to Zimbabwe.

Comrade Mugabe also disclosed that there are plans to form a presidential guard which will take over the task of ensuring security of the head of state and of himself. He said that the units presently performing the security task may be replaced by the presidential guard if plans to form a unit go ahead.

The minister of finance, Comrade Nkala, assured local and international investors that the government has no intention of wholesale nationalization of business. Commenting on the recent acquisition by the government of Nedbank's 61 percent shareholdings in Rhobank, Comrade Nkala said it does not amount to any form of nationalization.

EIGHT NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS SWORN IN 5 FEB

LD061502 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 81 CA

[Text] Eight deputy ministers were sworn in by the president, the Hon Comrade Banana, at a ceremony held at State House this morning. The deputy ministers were appointed by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, following the Cabinet reshuffle last month. The deputy ministers sworn in are:

Comrade Chikowore	Deputy minister of local government and housing
Comrade Mawema	Deputy minister of roads and road traffic, posts and telecommunications
Comrade Mombeshora	Deputy minister of agriculture
Comrade Mumbengegwi	Deputy minister of foreign affairs
Comrade Nkomo	Deputy minister of industry and energy development
Comrade Tswarai	Deputy minister of transport
Comrade Culverwell	Deputy minister of education and culture
Comrade Ziyenge	Deputy minister of works

Present at the ceremony was the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe; the minister of commerce and industry, Mr David Smith; and other government officials.

JOHANNESBURG: AUTHORITIES MOVE NKOMO SUPPORTERS

LD061204 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The authorities in Zimbabwe have started to move 3,000 former bushfighters from the Chitungwiza area near Salisbury in an effort to reduce tension and to get people who fled from their homes in the district to return. The former terrorists, who are supporters of the Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, have been accused of terrorizing the Chitungwiza township, which is 25 km from Salisbury. There was considerable tension as military leaders negotiated with the heavily armed men to board trucks bound for the army barracks and base camp at Gwaai River in Matabeleland. The move will also reduce the chances of fighting between supporters of Mr Nkomo and the prime minister, Mr Mugabe. However, women supporting Mr Nkomo, who live in the Chitungwiza area, say they now have no protection.

The police have confirmed that a civilian was killed and another injured in a shooting incident near the camps on Wednesday night. At one stage the former terrorists barricaded themselves in their cantonments and fired on Hawker hunter jet fighters operating from the nearby New Sarum Air Base with small arms. The men will undergo routine training at Gwaai River while they wait to be absorbed into the new National Army of Zimbabwe.